

Archaeological Sensitivity Study and Testing Program
for the Uptown Oakland Project,
City Of Oakland, Alameda County, California



Members of the Delger family and their Chinese Gardener (right) around 1900.

Source: Wong 2004

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**Archaeological Sensitivity Study and Testing Plan for
the Uptown Oakland Project,
City of Oakland, Alameda County, California**

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1. INTRODUCTION

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Uptown Oakland Project covers of a two-block area in the Uptown District of Oakland, California. The project area is bounded by 19th Street on the south, Telegraph Avenue on the east, 20th Street on the north and San Pablo Avenue on the West, with William Street bisecting the project area (See Figure 1.1). The Uptown Oakland parcels are formally known as Assessor's Block 2001 and 2002. The current phase of construction and the area covered in this report are Parcels 1, 2 and 3, and the neighborhood park.

The proposed building plans for the Uptown Oakland Project area call for the construction of several five-story buildings containing mainly residential units with limited commercial spaces on the ground floor (see Figure 1.2). Each parcel contains one to two interior landscaped courtyards and mews, with a neighborhood park proposed between Parcels 2 and Parcel 4 (a future phase of development). A single-level, partially subsurface parking garage is proposed for each parcel.

REPORT OVERVIEW

This report is a combined Sensitivity Study and plan for a Testing Program. Its purpose is to fulfill the Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) requirement HIST-2a, presented and discussed in detail below. The Sensitivity Study, found in Sections 2 through 8 of this report, contains the following: an extensive archival review of the history of the project site and the surrounding area from the prehistoric period to the present (Sections 2, 3, 4 and 6), a review of nearby and similar archaeological investigations (Section 5), identification of possible property types within the project area based on a review of historical and archaeological research (Section 7), and a discussion of research themes and questions potentially addressed by such resources (Section 8).

Based on the findings of the Sensitivity Study, archaeologically sensitive areas (ASAs) were designated. ASAs are areas identified as most likely to contain potentially unique or historically significant resources (see Section 9). Section 9 outlines specific recommendations for testing within these areas. Section 10 specifies a methodology for the Testing Program. The plan for the Testing Program additionally addresses recommendations for demolition monitoring prior to or during the proposed pre-construction testing program.

A program to monitor mass excavation of the Oakland Uptown Project will be developed based on the findings of the testing program and is subsequently not addressed in this report. The following testing program does not address any archaeological investigations within existing or proposed streets adjacent to or within the Uptown Oakland project area.

LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires the lead agency, the City of Oakland, to consider the effects of a proposed project on historical resources (CEQA guidelines Section 21083.2 (a)). A Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been prepared for the lead agency to comply with the requirements of State law (Public Resources Code Section 21081.6). The MMRP states that a Sensitivity Study and a plan for a Testing Program be prepared for the Uptown Oakland Project. Forest City Residential West has retained Archeo-Tec, Inc. to develop a plan for an archaeological testing program and sensitivity study for the Uptown Oakland Project as outlined in the MMRP.

Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program

The Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program (MMRP) has been formulated based upon the findings of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) prepared for the Uptown Oakland Project. The MMRP lists mitigation measures recommended in the EIR for the proposed project and identifies mitigation monitoring requirements. The MMRP has been prepared to comply with State law (Public Resources Code Section 21081.6), which requires the adoption of an MMRP when mitigation measures are needed to avoid significant impacts. The MMRP is intended to ensure CEQA compliance.

In regard to archaeological resources the MMRP designates the following:

HIST-2a: A pre-construction archaeological testing program shall be implemented to help identify whether historic or unique archaeological resources exist within the project site. The pre-construction archaeological testing program shall be conducted by a cultural resource professional approved by the City who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology. Examples of potential historic or unique archaeological resources that could be identified within the project site include: back-filled wells; basements of buildings that pre-date European-American buildings that were constructed on the project site; and backfilled privies. For these resources to be considered significant pursuant to CEQA, they would have to have physical integrity *and* meet at least one of the criteria listed in *CEQA Guidelines* section 15064.5(a)(3) (for historic resources) and/or CEQA section 21083.2(g) (for unique archaeological resources). These criteria include: association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California history and cultural heritage; association with the lives or persons important in our past; embodiment of the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; yield, or may likely yield, information important in prehistory or history; contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and be subject to a demonstrable public interest in that information; have a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or be directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

The testing program shall be guided by a sensitivity study (including a history of previous land uses) and shall use a combination of subsurface investigation methods (including backhoe trenching, augering, and archaeological excavation units, as appropriate). The purpose of the sensitivity study and testing program is to: (1) identify the presence and location of potentially-significant archaeological deposits; (2) determine if such deposits meet the definition of a historical resource or unique archaeological resource under section 21083.2(g) of the CEQA statutes; (3) guide additional archaeological work, if warranted, to recover the information potential of such deposits; and (4) refine the archaeological monitoring plan.

Representatives of established local Chinese-American organizations (including the Chinese Historical Society of America and the Oakland Asian Cultural Center) shall be invited to participate in a focused community review of the sensitivity study and plan for the subsequent testing program prior to initiation of subsurface investigation. The City shall consider the community comments in finalizing the sensitivity study and testing program.

If historic or unique archaeological resources associated with the Chinese community are identified within the project site and are further determined to be unique, the City shall consult with representatives of an established local Chinese-American organization(s) regarding the potential use of the archaeological findings for interpretive purposes.

Implementation Procedure

1. Project sponsor shall retain a qualified cultural resources professional to implement a pre-construction archaeological testing program, as described in the mitigation measure.
2. Archaeologist shall provide the sensitivity study and plan for the archaeological testing program for focused community review by representatives of established local Chinese-American organizations (including the Chinese Historical Society of America and the Oakland Asian Cultural Center). Community reviewers shall be provided 14 days to review the sensitivity study and archaeological testing program and provide written comments. The City shall consider the community comments in finalizing the sensitivity study and archaeological testing program.
3. Archaeologist prepare a plan for additional data recovery of archaeological material, if deemed necessary.
4. If additional data recovery of archaeological material is deemed necessary, archaeologists shall submit the plan to focused community review by representatives of established local Chinese-American organizations (including the Chinese Historical Society of America and the Oakland Asian Cultural Center). Such community reviewers shall be provided 14 days to review the plan and provide written comments.
5. Project sponsor shall consult with representatives of the Chinese-American community regarding the potential use of archaeological findings.

HIST-2b: Archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing construction in the project area shall be conducted, as appropriate and if necessary, based on the results of the pre-construction testing program and the potential for encountering unidentified archaeological deposits. Upon completion of the pre-construction testing program specified in Mitigation Measure HIST-2a, the extent of

archaeological monitoring during project construction will be assessed, and the scope and frequency of the monitoring required by this mitigation measure shall be based on the findings of this assessment. Monitoring shall be conducted by a cultural resource professional approved by the City who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualifications Standards for Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology.

Upon completion of such archaeological monitoring, evaluation, or data recovery mitigation, the archaeologist shall prepare a report documenting the methods, results, and recommendations of the investigation, and submit this report to the NWIC. Public displays of the findings of archaeological recovery excavation(s) of historical or unique resources shall be prepared. As appropriate, brochures, pamphlets, or other media, shall be prepared for distribution to schools, museums, libraries, and – in the case of Chinese or Chinese-American archaeological deposits – Chinese-American organizations.

Implementation Procedure

1. Project sponsor shall retain an archaeologist to monitor ground-disturbing activity within the project site, as described in the mitigation measure.
2. Archaeologist shall halt work in the vicinity of the archaeological resource until findings can be made regarding whether the resource meets the CEQA definition of an archaeological or historic resource.
3. If identified archaeological resources meet CEQA criteria for archaeological or historic resources, they shall be avoided by demolition or construction activities. If avoidance is not feasible, then effects to the deposit shall be mitigated through a data recovery strategy developed by the evaluating archaeologist, as described in the mitigation measure. This report shall be submitted to the NWIC.

The Scope of this Report as Defined by the MMRP

Mitigation Measure HIST-2a calls for the development of a pre-construction archaeological testing program, directed by the findings of a sensitivity study. The goal of the archaeological testing program is to determine the presence and location of potentially significant archaeological deposits and to evaluate if these deposits are historical or unique archaeological resources as defined by CEQA. Based on the findings of such an evaluation, a plan for additional data recovery may be drafted to guide further archaeological work to recover the information potential of such deposits. The findings of the testing program will be used to refine an archaeological monitoring plan.

The following Sensitivity Study, as directed by the MMRP, includes a history of previous land use (see Section 6), along with an overview of Oakland's natural landscape and history from the prehistoric period to the present, which gives a context to the land use section (see Section 2-4). Based on the land use history, areas and types of occupation have been identified (see Section 6). Based on these areas, the sensitivity study has determined the types of possible cultural material – property types – that may be found within the project area and has identified research questions that these property types may address. This is a necessary step in order to evaluate the significance of cultural

material under criterion D of the California Register of Historical Resources (see below). An understanding of previous archaeological investigations and of available historical information is also a necessary component for evaluating the uniqueness of an archaeological deposit.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas (ASAs) have been identified based on the culmination of the research completed for the Sensitivity Study. Testing recommendations for the initial testing phase are based on these areas (see Section 9). These Archaeological Sensitive Areas (ASAs) have been identified based on the criteria laid out in the MMRP; which states that cultural resources should have physical integrity, and meet at least one of the criteria for historical significance or unique archaeological resource as discussed in detail below. As established through historic research and reviews of historic and current maps, ASAs are those areas where little previous disturbance is predicted and which have the highest possibility of containing potentially significant resources that address research questions presented in Section 8. Proposed methods to evaluate archaeological resources and to recover data concerning these deposits in the field are outlined in the Testing Program section of the report (Section 10).

As outlined in Mitigation Measure HIST-2b, archaeological monitoring of ground-disturbing construction will take place as appropriate and necessary based upon the findings of the pre-construction testing program. Once again, at the conclusion of the testing program a monitoring program will be designed, if necessary. Therefore, monitoring of construction activities is not discussed in any detail within the pages of this report. However, demolition monitoring is a necessary component of the pre-construction testing program, and recommendations for demolition monitoring are given in Section 9. All methods to be used during the testing program are discussed in Section 10.

DEFINITION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the historical significance of an archaeological deposit is determined by its potential eligibility for the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). A historical resource is defined as “any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California” (§15064.5[a][3]). To be eligible for listing, a property must typically be 50 years of age or more; it must possess historical significance; and it must possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Generally, an archaeological deposit shall be considered by the lead agency to be a historically significant resource if it meets the age and integrity requirements along with one of the following four criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources:

- A. Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage;
- B. Is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

- C. Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- D. Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

As discussed in Mitigation Measure HIST-2a, the pre-construction testing program will first determine the presence and location of potentially significant archaeological deposits and then evaluate the significance of such deposits. The criteria for eligibility to the California Register of Historical Resources just discussed are the criteria that are used throughout this report to define potentially significant historical resources. It will be used to evaluate potentially historical resources.

DEFINITION OF UNIQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A unique archaeological resource, as defined by CEQA section 21083.2(g), is an archaeological artifact, object, or site, which without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, has a high probability of meeting any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If a project may damage a unique archaeological resource, the lead agency, under CEQA section 21083.2 (b), may require reasonable efforts be made to preserve or leave such resources undisturbed. Examples of such treatment may include planning construction to avoid archaeological sites, incorporating archaeological sites into parks, greenspaces or other open areas, capping or covering sites or deeding sites into conservation easements. If excavation is used as mitigation for unique archaeological resources, excavation is restricted to the portions of the resources which will be impacted by the project (CEQA section 21083.2(d)).

As discussed in Mitigation Measure HIST-2a, the pre-construction testing program will first determine the presence and location of potentially unique archaeological deposits and then evaluate the significance of such deposits if they are encountered. If potentially unique archaeological resources are encountered, consultation may be undertaken with the City of Oakland, as the lead agency, to avoid or preserve these resources. Further research and a plan for the focused data recovery of any unique archaeological resource may be necessary. This definition of a unique archaeological resource, as just discussed, is the definition used throughout this report. It will be used to evaluate potentially unique archaeological resources.

POSSIBLE RESOURCES AND POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The following summary outlines the types of cultural resources *possibly* located within the Oakland Uptown Project site as determined by this Sensitivity Study. This summary presents the general type of possible resources, the research indicating the presence of the resources within the project area, and the CEQA basis for its potential significance as defined above.

Resource: Overseas Chinese Cultural Deposits

Based On: Chew 1952, Chow 1974, and Ma 2000 place a Chinatown between 19th and 20th Streets on the East side of San Pablo Avenue. The early 1870s Snow and Roos bird-eye view shows a row of wooden house that might represent this settlement near the corner of 20th Street and San Pablo Avenue. Areas of cultivation and animal husbandry may extend outward from this settlement, based on cleared areas in the Snow and Roos map and a review of findings at previous archaeological sites. Cultural material from the Uptown Chinatown may have been used to the fill the pond seen on maps from the 1860s. Due to the fact that there were several early Chinatown locations in Oakland (see Sections 4 and 6), the historic Chinatown located in the project area will be referred to as the Uptown Chinatown.

Potential Significance: CRHR, Criteria A and D, and unique archaeological resource, Criterion 1.

Resource: Prehistoric Native American Cultural Deposits/Human Remains

Based On: Nearby buried prehistoric sites, pond associated with Lake Merritt on historic period maps (see Section 6)

Potential Significance: CRHR - Criterion D

Resource: Late 19th Century deposits from Domiciles

Based On: Domiciles pictured on Sanborn maps, Census data, tax assessor's records

Potential Significance: CRHR - Criterion D

Resource: Remains of the Hogan Family's Estate

Based On: Census data, city directory, newspaper articles, tax assessor's records and block books

Potential Significance: CRHR - Criterion D

Resource: Remains of the Delger Family's Estate

Based On: Buildings pictured on 1889 Sanborn maps, Census data, city directory, tax assessors records and block books

Potential Significance: CRHR - Criteria B and D

Resource: Late 19th Century/Early 20th Century Refuse from Businesses

Based On: French laundry, Chinese Garment Factory, Veterinary Hospital, Blacksmith Shop, Photo Gallery, Undertaker, Hospital and stores pictured on historic period maps

Potential Significance: CRHR - Criterion D

SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the above-described archaeological potential for the present project site, it is recommended that:

- A qualified archaeologist monitor any and all soil impacting demolition activities, and be authorized to collect samples of and document any cultural resources encountered during demolition-related excavation. The results of demolition monitoring will direct the placement of mechanical test trenches and areal exposures during the Testing Program.
- A focused program of Pre-construction Archaeological Testing (as recommended in Section 9 and outlined in Section 10) be conducted prior to demolition when feasible (such as on empty lots on Parcel 1) and prior to the commencement of mass excavation.
- A focused program of Test Evaluation (see Section 10) be implemented if potentially historically significant or unique archaeological resources are encountered during the initial archaeological testing program or during demolition monitoring.
- A focused program of monitoring be developed and implemented based on the findings of the subsurface archaeological testing and test evaluation programs. This Sensitivity Study and Testing Program plan does not address the monitoring program.
- As applicable, a plan for archaeological investigations of the impact of construction on existing and proposed streets be developed under the guidance of the City of Oakland and other reviewing agencies.

The purpose of the Pre-construction Archaeological Testing Program is to establish the presence or absence of potentially historical or unique archaeological resources and to evaluate these resources if they are encountered. The proposed testing program has been divided into two stages. The initial stage will follow the testing recommendations offered in Section 9 and will test ASAs established by the Sensitivity Study using both areal exposures and mechanical test trenches (see Sections 9 and 10). If any potential historical or unique archaeological resources are identified on the basis of the guidelines presented in Section 10, then the test evaluation phase will be entered. While both the City of Oakland and Forest City Residential West will be notified at this time, the test evaluation phase should seamlessly follow the identification of potentially historical or unique archaeological resources.

It is assumed that the initial testing program will happen in stages based on the schedule of demolition. Testing can occur in areas of Parcel 1 and Parcel 3 prior to demolition monitoring. However, it should be clear that if any potentially historical or unique archaeological resources are found, the test evaluation phase will be entered and the archaeological field crew will investigate the resources to the minimal extent necessary to evaluate the resources and to recover any data.

Weekly updates will be submitted to both the City of Oakland and Forest City Residential West and these updates should be made available to the public, at the discretion of the City. As mentioned, notification will be given to the City of Oakland and Forest City Residential West when potentially historical or unique archaeological resources are encountered. Summaries will also be compiled at the completion of testing within each block. If no potentially significant resources are encountered, a proposal for monitoring, if necessary, will be drafted. If unique archaeological resources are encountered, consultation may be undertaken on preserving or avoiding these resources, as discussed in CEQA section 21083.2, and a focused data recovery plan may be drafted. If human remains are found procedures outlined in Section 11 will be implemented.

BACKGROUND RESEARCH AND STUDY METHODS

Critical to the development of this Sensitivity Study was the review of similar archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the project site. In addition to archaeological reports and records on file at the Northwest Information Center, the research team also consulted block books, city directories, historic maps, newspaper archives, and census data. Background research was conducted at a number of institutions, including the following:

- Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley
- McCone Map Room, University of California, Berkeley
- Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University
- San Francisco Public Library
- Oakland History Room and Map Room, Oakland Public Library
- Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey, Oakland Planning Department
- Sonoma State University Library
- Archaeological Studies Center (ASC), Sonoma State University, online documents
- Archeo-Tec's in-house Library, Oakland
- Oakland Asian Cultural Center, Displays
- The Uptown Oakland website, www.uptownoakland.org

2. PALEOENVIRONMENTAL & GEOMORPHOLOGICAL CONTEXT

LANDSCAPE EVOLUTION

The San Francisco Bay Area is located within the Coast Ranges Geomorphic Province of California, which is characterized by a system of northwest-southeast trending longitudinal mountain ranges and valleys that are controlled by faulting and folding (Humboldt State University n.d.). These mountain ranges and the valley in which the San Francisco Bay resides probably began to form 2 to 3 million years ago. It is postulated that there were seven different estuarine periods over the last half million years corresponding to times of high sea level during interglacial periods (Atwater et al 1977; Sloan 1989).

After millions of years of seismic and volcanic episodes the general topographic landscape of the Bay Area was formed. More than 12,000 years ago the San Francisco Bay was a vast valley with deep rivers and streams cut into the then dry earth. During this time the Pacific Ocean shoreline existed near the Farallon Islands, approximately 43 kilometers west of the Golden Gate. During the transition period between the Pleistocene and Holocene epochs, from approximately 12,000 to 6,000 years ago, a warming climate caused glacial melting and effectively led to an overall rise in sea levels around the world. Sea levels rose 25-30 meters between roughly 10,000 and 8,000 years ago, recovering most of the present San Francisco Bay Estuary, and marking the end of the Wisconsin Glaciation, the last major glaciation of the Pleistocene. The rate of sea-level rise in the San Francisco Bay decelerated dramatically between about 8,000 – 6,000 years B.P. (Atwater 1979; Atwater et al 1977; Stanley and Warne 1994; Wells 1995; Wells and Gorman 1994). At about 6,000 years B.P. an abnormally warm, dry Altithermal period began and lasted until approximately 3,000 years ago, causing further glacial melting. Following the Altithermal Period, cool and moist conditions persisted until 1,500 B.P. An intense warm and dry period extended from 1,500 to 600 years B.P. (Moratto, King, and Wolfenden 1978:151). Conditions returned to a cool and moist period from approximately 600 years B.P. until roughly 100 years ago, at which time California's climate again reverted to the warm and dry conditions that persist today (Atwater et al 1977; Sloan 1989).

GEOLOGY, FLORA, AND FAUNA

Approximately 200 million years ago the Pacific Ocean floor was subducted beneath the western edge of the North American Plate. The distinctive rocks of the Franciscan Complex formed in this subduction. The Franciscan Complex rocks form the basement for the Coast Ranges east of the San Andreas Fault. The Franciscan Complex primarily consists of greywacke, sandstone and argillite but also contains smaller amounts of greenstone, radiolarian ribbon chert, limestone, serpentine and a variety of high-grade metamorphic rocks. Franciscan rocks in the Bay Area range in age from about 200 million to 80 million years ago (Humboldt State University n.d.).

Holocene sand dunes mantle the Franciscan Complex in much of the Bay Area. The dunes are composed of sand that probably originated on the broad coastal plain of the Sacramento/San Joaquin River System. The dunes, constantly shifting and in different phases of ecological succession, produced complex sandy habitats that once supported an array of many different plant and animal species.

Before attempting to evaluate patterns of demography and historical development within the Uptown Oakland Project area, it is appropriate to consider the subject property and its surroundings in their natural state in order to determine how urbanization altered the project area. There is little archival information concerning specific types of native vegetation within the research area; however, drawings and early written accounts of Oakland confirm that the area was relatively flat and covered with oak trees, with a marsh extending from the San Antonio Bay (later Lake Merritt) into the eastern portion of the project area. Much of Oakland was covered with sand dunes prior to urbanization.

In their original state, the Oakland dune fields represented one of the most extensive dune complexes in the entire Bay Area. This dune field stretched (west to east) from the bay to Lake Merritt and (north to south) from about Grand Street to Oakland's Inner Harbor ... Prior to urbanization, these dunes formed a series of low ridges characterized by gently sloping dunes crests and wide interdune troughs (Van Bueren et al 2002: 12).

Testing conducted by Caltrans at a nearby site in Downtown Oakland indicates undulating Early Holocene-age dunes (formed approximately 5,000 years ago) were encountered between 4.2 to 10.2 feet below the surface, Middle to Late Holocene dunes were identified between 1 to 8.2 feet below surface and historic fill was usually encountered between 0 to 3.5 feet below surface, but was seen to extend as deep as 8 feet below the surface (Van Bueren et al 2002: 46-47).

The 1859 US Coast Survey map shows the project area still with oak trees and situated near the western tip of shores of Lake Merritt (see Section 6). It appears from this map that the project area is relatively flat. Oakland's *City Directory* states that the city grade was established December 21, 1867 and that the "almost perfect natural grade of Oakland has rendered the improvement of her streets a matter of easy accomplishment" (1869:79). Besides the pond located near the corner of 20th Street and Telegraph Avenue within the project area, which was filled during the 1870s, it is likely that the majority of historic fill will be encountered within the first 5 feet.

Early European explorers marveled at the rich environment of the San Francisco Bay region. Many early writers commented upon the seemingly inexhaustible numbers of both marine and terrestrial mammals, fish, shellfish and waterfowl (e.g., Crespi 1927; La Perouse 1794). This abundance of natural resources supported a thriving Native American population for thousands of years prior to the arrival of the first Anglo-American immigrants (e.g., Chartkoff and Chartkoff 1984; Kroeber 1925; Levy 1978; Moratto 1984).

3. THE PREHISTORIC PERIOD

By Andrew Gottsfeld

INTRODUCTION

Indigenous populations in California date back at least as far as ca. 4000 B.C. and lived as hunter-gatherers until after the arrival of Spanish missionaries in the 18th Century. Disease and murder quickly decimated the Native American population, most of whom were forced to live in missions, give up their language and practice agriculture. However, many California Native Americans did survive, and their descendents still live in the San Francisco Bay area. Many are involved in California prehistoric archaeological projects.

The following description summarizes available information about the prehistoric populations prior to the arrival of missionaries. By no means does it claim to give a complete or accurate portrayal of life in the prehistoric period; such a picture does not exist. Rather, it pieces together what records do exist, including how the native California population appeared to explorers during the late 18th century, mission records, oral and written accounts from Native Americans, and the interpretation of archaeological sites found during the 20th century.

REGIONAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

When the Spanish first explored Northern California in the last quarter of the 18th century, the region possessed what has been described as “the densest Indian population anywhere north of Mexico” (Margolin 1978:1). It has been estimated that between 7,000 and 10,000 Native Americans inhabited the naturally bountiful coastal area between Monterey County’s Point Sur and the San Francisco Bay (Cook 1943, 1957; Kroeber 1925; Margolin 1978). More recent ethnohistorical work has refined and elaborated on these demographic estimates. Milliken, working from Spanish explorers accounts and mission documents, states:

Population density varied from one ecological zone to another within the Bay Area. The highest densities seem to have occurred along the southern and northern extremities of the shores of San Francisco Bay itself, where populations of approximately six people per square mile were found...Similar habitats in the northern part of the Bay Area, which were mosaics of bay waters, marshlands, grasslands, and oak woodlands, also supported populations of six or more persons per square mile during the 1770s. Villages were small and far apart on the wet Pacific Coast from Pescadero Creek north to the Golden Gate, and in the dry, rugged hill country of the easternmost Coast Ranges, overlooking the Central Valley (Milliken 1995:19-20).

Prior to the arrival of the first Europeans, San Francisco was situated in territory occupied by the Costanoan people, who are sometimes referred to synonymously as the Ohlone in the anthropological and historical literature (e.g., Levy 1978:487). Comparatively little is known about the Costanoans, so named after the Spanish derivative for “coastal people.” When the Spanish arrived in the San Francisco Bay

region in the late 1700s, the Costanoan numbered at most around 10,000 souls (Levy 1978:485), perhaps fewer (Kroeber 1925:464). But forty years later, by approximately A.D. 1810, much of the aboriginal population, along with most of their traditional culture, had changed forever in the face of relentless European encroachment and its devastating impacts – disease, warfare, displacement, and, above all, the California mission system (Cook 1943, 1957; Milliken 1995).

Trained 20th century ethnological observers have been forced to rely on scant and often biased historical accounts in the journals, diaries, and logs of early European explorers and missionaries (e.g., Fages 1911; Font 1930, 1933), or on the long-term memory of Costanoan descendants. Recent ethno-historic work, particularly with mission records, has proven fruitful in reconstructing aspects of Costanoan culture, especially kinship patterns (Milliken 1981, 1983, 1988, 1995). As is the case throughout California, archaeological efforts have contributed greatly to our knowledge of the Costanoan people, especially regarding material culture.

LINGUISTIC BACKGROUND

The Costanoan (Ohlone) language was the most widespread of five distinct languages spoken in the vicinity of the San Francisco Bay at the time of contact with Spanish explorers (Milliken 1995:24). The five languages include Costanoan (Ohlone), Bay Miwok, Coast Miwok, Patwin and Wappo. Costanoan (Ohlone) was spoken on the San Francisco Peninsula, in the Santa Clara Valley and the mountains to the east and west, and throughout much of the East Bay. Bay Miwok was spoken in the interior valleys of the East Bay, and perhaps spanning as far as the shoreline in the present-day East Oakland vicinity. Coast Miwok was spoken throughout the Marin Peninsula. Patwin was spoken on the north shores of Suisun Bay. Wappo was spoken in the upper Napa and Sonoma Valleys. Although mutually unintelligible, the Costanoan, Bay Miwok and Coast Miwok languages all derive from Utian stock (Shipley 1978:84). Patwin is a distant relative to the Utian language stock and Wappo is unrelated to the other languages.

Randy Milliken's ongoing ethnohistoric study of Bay Area Mission records has refined the linguistic interpretations of the Costanoan dialects spoken around the Bay at the time of contact. Early ethnographic works proposed that the Costanoan language family had eight distinct, and mutually unintelligible, languages: Ramaytush (San Francisco), Tamyen (Santa Clara Valley), Chochenyo (most of the East Bay), Karkin (Carquinez Strait), Awaswas (Santa Cruz), Mutsun (Gilroy area or Pajaro River Tribelets), Rumsen (Carmel, Sur and lower Salinas rivers) and Chalon or Soledad (Salinas River). According to these early linguistic interpretations the peoples that lived in San Francisco spoke the language of Ramaytush (e.g., Levy 1978:485). However, Milliken argues that "such distinct groups did not exist in the past, and certainly reflect the amalgamation of later Costanoan speakers at the various missions" (Milliken 1995:26). He goes on to cite the writings of linguist/missionary Felipe Arroyo de la Cuesta [1821-1837], who studied the Costanoan dialects spoken at Mission San Juan Bautista, and who found that there were no abrupt language differences between neighboring Costanoan tribes. Therefore,

according to Milliken, “neighboring Costanoan dialects were probably no more distinct than colloquial American English and colloquial Australian English”.

ETHNOGRAPHIC AND HISTORIC BACKGROUND

The family household was the basic social unit and was extended patrilineally (Harrington 1933:3). An average of about 15 individuals – although this number varies considerably – made up the household (Broadbent 1972:62) and sororal polygyny was apparently commonplace (Palou 1924:64). The next larger social unit was the clan (Harrington 1933:3). Additionally, the Costanoan were divided into moieties – the Bear and the Deer – following the common central California practice (e.g., Kroeber 1925:835). The largest social unit throughout most of California was the tribelet (Kroeber 1962), and in this respect, the Costanoan were no exception. The tribelet, or group of interrelated villages under the leadership of a single headman (Heizer 1978:5), consisted of about 200 to 400 people (Levy 1978:485; Milliken 1995:21). Each tribelet – of which there may have been several – served as an autonomous political unit, presumably for enforcing equal access to resources for its members and for protection from hostile neighbors.

While in some areas of California the families composing a tribelet would share a single central village location for most of the year, in the Bay Area tribelets were settled in a more dispersed and nomadic fashion (Milliken 1995:21). The Costanoan people were primarily collectors and hunters of fish and game. Of significant importance to the aboriginal diet, as documented both ethnographically and archaeologically, were various molluscan resources. The Costanoan people extensively exploited clams, ocean and bay mussels, as well as oysters.

Many other littoral food resources, including varieties of gastropods and crustaceans contributed protein to the Costanoan diet, as documented in the archaeological literature (for example, see Greengo 1951, 1952, 1975). As discussed in detail by Levy (1978:491), other sources of meat included many species of land and waterfowl as well as terrestrial and sea mammals, both large and small.

Fish contributed a large measure of protein to the Costanoan diet, and were taken by net, trap, hook, spear and poison (Harrington 1921; Crespi 1927:280; Font 1930; Bolton 1933). Ocean and estuarine environments yielded a wide variety of species including steelhead, sturgeon, salmon, ray, lamprey and varieties of small sharks, perches and smelts (Follet 1975:73; Levy 1978:491-492).

In common with most Native American groups throughout what today is California, plant foods probably contributed the majority of calories to the diet. The staple was the acorn, pounded by stone mortar and pestle to form flour used to make mush, a gruel, or bread, following the complex technique of leaching tannic acids (Gifford 1965). Buckeye yielded edible nuts, processed similarly to acorns. Many species of berries were harvested for direct consumption, for flavoring the bland acorn starch and for cider (Harrington 1921; Merriam 1966-67:3).

Roots, shoots and seeds were savored and derived from wild onion, cattail, wild carrot, dock, tarweed, chia and other species (Levy 1978:491). Controlled burning of the land was practiced in order to renew the succession of plant communities (Kroeber 1925:467; Crespi 1927; Galvan 1968; Lewis 1973).

In addition to providing primary subsistence, the flora and fauna of a rich natural habitat provided the remainder of life's necessities for the Costanoan people and their neighbors in the San Francisco Bay region. Tules were harvested and utilized as building materials for structures (Kroeber 1925:468) and for crude balsas (Heizer and Massey 1953). The balsa canoe was instrumental to the Costanoan people for fishing (Bolton 1933), waterfowling and probably the hunting of sea mammals (e.g., Kroeber 1925:467). This watercraft also facilitated navigation of the salt marshes and permitted transportation of both people and goods across the Bay (ibid:468).

Vegetal resources also provided the fiber for net and cord manufacture and, especially, basket material. Baskets were used in their various forms as cooking containers and utensils, storage containers, seed beaters, water jugs, cradles (Merriam 1966-1967:293-294; Broadbent 1972:63), fish traps (Crespi 1927:280), trays for leaching and drying acorn meal (Kroeber 1925:467), and for bearing burdens (Kroeber 1925:468; Levy 1978:493).

Animal parts – bone, tooth, beak and claw – provided awls, pins, daggers, scrapers, knives and other tools. Pelts and feathers provided clothing and bedding (Kroeber 1925:467; Levy 1978:493). Sinew was used for bow support and bow strings (Harrington 1921). Feather, bone and especially shell were used for items of ornamentation such as beads, pendants, hair bangles, septum inserts, earrings and the like (Mason 1916:433-435).

Local rock and mineral sources provided chert as well as metamorphic and igneous materials for tool manufacture; highly indurate local sandstone yielded suitable material for grinding and pounding tools. Exotic materials, such as steatite and particularly obsidian, could be obtained in trade. The Bay Area inhabitants bartered with locally available commodities such as cinnabar and hematite (Heizer and Treganza 1972). Other valuable local resources used in trade with inland peoples included salt, shellfish meat and shell as raw material for ornament manufacture (Davis 1961:23).

A synopsis of prehistoric archaeological materials discovered at nearby prehistoric sites in Oakland can be found in Section 5: Previous Archaeological Studies in the Project Vicinity. A brief review of the possibility of Prehistoric Land Use within the project area will be discussed in Section 6. Research themes and research questions that prehistoric archaeological resources may potentially address are detailed in Section 8.

4. HISTORICAL CONTEXT

By Allison Vanderslice

INTRODUCTION

This section presents a general history of the City of Oakland and the surrounding area from the time of the first European explorers to the present. The goal of this section is to offer a broad historic context to frame the land use history of the Uptown Oakland Project area presented in Section 6. This section also discusses broad patterns of history in Oakland and serves as background for the discussion of research themes and questions presented in Section 8.

The following information is compiled from both primary and secondary histories of Oakland and Alameda County. The two main sources used are Bagwell's 1982 *Oakland: The Story of a City* and the chronicled history and city improvements sections found in the 1869 to 1878 city directories. Wood's 1883 *History of Alameda, California*, Baker's 1914 *Past and Present of Alameda County, California* and the 1874 Thompson and West are consulted, as well as other standard histories, all of which are cited throughout. The ASC's 1994 *A Place to Start From*, which focuses on West Oakland, was consulted for the later history of Oakland. Also consulted was Anna Naruta's 2005 summary of her research, which she drafted to aid the creation of this document. Documents consulted for the Overseas Chinese portion of this section are given in that subsection, see below.

SPANISH, MEXICAN AND EARLY AMERICAN PERIODS (1776 – 1848)

The first Spanish ship sailed through the Golden Gate in 1775. It was the San Carlos, under the command of Lieutenant Juan Bautista de Ayala. Between its appearance and the discovery of gold at Sutter's Mill, population and maritime traffic in the San Francisco Bay were extremely limited. The principal centers of Spanish (and later Mexican) activity in the region were the Presidio and Mission Dolores. These were the primary areas of non-native settlement and activity until the beginnings of Yerba Buena village in 1835.

Documentary sources suggest that the Spanish were anything but vigorous in exploring or exploiting the economic potential of their newly acquired domains in Northern California.

Communication among the... establishments in the Bay Area was entirely by land during the early period, although the Bay offered an alternative means of travel. The failure of the Spanish even to provide themselves with small boats that could be used for voyages on the Bay greatly surprised G.H. Von Langsdorff, the physician who accompanied Count Nicolai Rezenov on his famous visit to the Presidio of San Francisco in 1806 (Scott 1959:13).

Beginning in the first decade of the nineteenth century and continuing until 1820, the lands surrounding the Uptown Oakland Project area were part of the extensive East Bay ranch holdings of San Francisco's Mission Dolores and later the Mission San Jose. Mission Dolores records state that sheep, cattle and grain were grown on these lands,

which encompassed the entire eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay, extending into the Coast Ranges further to the east (Hendry and Bowman 1940:487). Under the Mission San Jose the lands of the future City of Oakland were part of 30,000 acres used for grazing, orchards and cultivation (Bagwell 1982:9). As with all of the Mission's activities, the majority of this ranch work depended upon the labor of Indian neophytes, both from local villages as well as from raided communities throughout Northern and Central California.

In 1823, the Spanish government began to reduce the power and influence of the missions. Among other things, the Missions relinquished their claim to grazing lands in the East Bay, including those encompassing the present project area. The Castro and Peralta families, who were ranking members of the Spanish military, had already requested title to some of these lands in compensation for their past services. By the end of 1823 these private landholders had taken control of the entire eastern bayshore north of San Leandro Creek (Milliken 1997:132; Hendry and Bowman 1940:487-506).

The "Rancho Period" in California officially began in 1833 with the secularization of the Franciscan Mission system (Lewis 1973:16). At this time, the once powerful mission system was reduced from a major ecclesiastical establishment to little more than a series of parish churches. Under both Spanish and Mexican law, the Missions' lands and livestock were to be deeded to the Indians who had once been assigned to the respective missions. However, throughout California, the elite Hispanic families who had supplanted the church as the dominant power in the region claimed the great majority of these former mission lands.

Peralta's large grant (43,000 acres) was called Rancho San Antonio and included all of present day Albany, Berkeley, Emeryville, Oakland, Piedmont, Alameda, and part of San Leandro. Peralta's four sons established the adobe headquarters of the Rancho San Antonio at present-day 34th Avenue in what is now the city of Oakland. The primary economic activities of this rancho during the mid 19th century were cattle ranching and lumbering. Indeed, Emeryville boasted an early slaughterhouse that was used by the ranches throughout Alameda and Contra Costa County, and planing mills were found along the eastern bayshore for converting the redwood from the east bay hills to lumber (Hendry and Bowman 1940). The Rancho system continued to use Native American labor, building upon the neophyte labor practices of the Missions, where Native American laborers exchanged work for food and other goods.

The Rancho San Antonio was divided between Peralta's four sons – Ignacio, Domingo, Antonio and Vicente – in 1842. This division, despite interfamily legal battles, was confirmed in his 1851 will (Bagwell 1982:11). Vicente was given Rancho Encinal de Temescal, the area north and west of Lake Merritt, which includes the Uptown Oakland Project area. Vicente Peralta built three adobes within his property, none of which are near the Uptown Oakland project area. However, no land was given to Peralta's five daughters and they unsuccessfully fought their brothers in court cases for title to some of their father's lands. These were just a few of the court battles that ensued around the land ownership of the City of Oakland (see below).

The year 1846 brought dramatic changes to the political, economic and social fabric of California. By the end of the war with Mexico, the United States had gained unofficial sovereignty over all of California. American settlers began to claim the *ranchos* lands as their own and began to establish cities, cultivate land and build industrial facilities as if the land was theirs. This state of affairs was captured by these famous words of the last Governor of Alta California:

We find ourselves threatened by hordes of Yankee immigrants who have already begun to flock into our country, and whose progress we cannot arrest... Already these adventurous voyagers, spreading themselves over a county that seems to suit their tastes, are cultivating farms, establishing vineyards, erecting sawmills, sawing lumber, and doing a thousand other things that seem natural to them. (quoted in Bagwell 1982:15)

In the East Bay, American voyagers started by cutting down the redwood and establishing saw mills for much needed lumber starting in 1846 (Bagwell 1982:16). These settlers had no right to the land or to the lumber, but they continued until the redwoods of the East Bay were decimated by the 1860s. Resource extract, such as logging, was not the only way that the new American settler's profited off the lands of *Californio ranchos*.

A mania of real estate speculation and town formation swept across the Western United States starting in 1840s. As John Reps writes, in his widely cited work on the formation of Western cities, "nearly every Western town and city began as a planned settlement whose physical form were determined in advance by individuals, corporations, colonization societies, religious groups, or public officials" (Reps 1981:5). The towns and cities of California "were planned by entrepreneurs who recognized opportunities that were far less risky, with greater potential for long-term profit, and involving fewer hardships than scrambling through the Sierra or Rocky mountains" (Reps 1981:59). These towns were almost always established by surveying the land and creating a plat map that showed the street and land plots (Russo 2001:27). The towns of the West were generally laid out with a street grid containing equal sized square plots of land that could then be offered easily for sale. The founding of the City of Oakland was no different.

THE FOUNDING OF THE CITY OF OAKLAND (1850-1859)

The founders of Oakland were Horace W. Carpentier, Edson Adams, and Alexander J. Moon. According to Bagwell they leased 480 acres (three typical 160 acre homestead plots) from Vicente Peralta along the shore of the San Francisco Bay (Bagwell 1982:26). While they did not hold title to these lands, they hired Julius Kellersburger, a Swiss engineer, to survey a street grid for the new town, which originally extended from present-day 1st to 14th streets to the west of the San Antonio slough. They subsequently began selling these lots of land (Bagwell 1982:27). The township of Oakland was incorporated in May of 1852 and the city was incorporated in 1854 with Carpentier himself as its first mayor.

During the 1850s and 1860s legal battles ensued as every technicality and defect in land titles and deed was tried in court to challenge the landholders. According to Bagwell, "Oakland presents a textbook example of the mess produced in federal courts by the annexation of California, as case after case was brought either by the old Spanish grantees attempting to eject squatters or by newcomers attempting to invalidate the Mexican grants" (Bagwell 1982:31). The Peraltas filed claims with the newly created Land Commission in 1852, but these claims were not recognized until the Peraltas had already sold most of their land. Court battles lasted up until the 1870s, and the question of legal ownership created ongoing problems throughout this period (Langley 1873:19). The original land sale to gain final recognition was the sale of the lands of the City of Oakland on March 13, 1852 to John Clar, B. De La Bana, Jos. K. Irving, Jacob A. Cost, John C. Hayes and John Caperton from Vincente Peralta (Stillwell 1869:53).

During the 1850s, Oakland's gold-rush tents gradually became wooden houses, clustered mainly around Broadway, known then as Main Street. The Broadway wharf was completed in 1852 and Carpenter began expanding the Oakland wharf for his own gain amidst political opposition and rioting (Stillwell 1869:58). Two hotels were established in the later 1850s, also near the waterfront. Regular ferry service to San Francisco was established by the early 1850s along with fire and police services (Bagwell 1982:38). Oakland's first school, which would develop into the University of California, was opened in 1853 at Fourth and Clay Streets (Bagwell 1982:38). Outside the planned street grid, a cemetery was located between 17th, 19th, Franklin and Harrison Streets and several nurseries and farmsteads were established north of the town border during the early 1850s, such as W. F. Kesley's nursery, established along the line of Telegraph Road in 1852.

During these developments, Oakland underwent a transition from a frontier outpost to a full-fledged city. Grizzly bears were still occasionally encountered in the nearby redwoods during the early years when tents were just as common as frame buildings (Bagwell 1982:36). At that time neither streetlights nor paved streets had been introduced, nor had a sewer system or running water. Duels were still fought on occasion, and in legendary frontier fashion the first City Marshall, John Hogan, absconded with ten thousand dollars of city money only to be found in Panama several months later (*Alta California* December 19, 1854).

CITY DEVELOPMENT AND GROWTH (1860-1880)

During the 1860s Oakland developed as both a city and an industrial center. This development was aided by its ability to provide goods and services to San Francisco and its close proximity to great quantities and varieties of natural resources. The creation of new and more extensive transportation networks, which delivered those goods and services to San Francisco and beyond, were always central to Oakland's operations. In 1863 a wharf was constructed at the foot of Seventh Street to provide ferry service to San Francisco, and a daily rail service was built along Seventh Street which connected downtown Oakland to the ferry terminal (Bagwell 1982:47). The importance of this rail and ferry line was not missed by the wealthy entrepreneurs and tycoons of San

Francisco, such as Charles Crocker, a major shareholder in the Central Pacific Railroad. By 1869 Oakland was the western terminus for the first transcontinental railway. The main passenger terminal for Oakland was located at Seventh and Broadway. Shops, hotels and restaurants opened near the terminal causing the area to develop into a thriving commercial center (Bagwell 1982:58).

While the railway encouraged growth, it was the introduction of the horsecar that encouraged the city to expand northward from 14th Street (Bagwell 1982:153-154). The Oakland Railway company incorporated in 1864 with the purpose of building and maintaining a horse-railroad car from the foot of Broadway to University grounds, along Broadway and Telegraph (Stillwell 1869:113). One of the original incorporators was Frederick Delger, a major property owner with the Uptown Oakland project area (see Section 6). The first horsecar opened in fall of 1869 and ran from the waterfront up Broadway to Telegraph Road and along Telegraph up to 36th Street. This inexpensive and practical public transportation eased movement outside of the original city boundaries and encouraged families to away from the original city center, which was becoming increasingly attractive to industry and manufacturers.

Introduction of Gas and Water

The Oakland Gas Light Company was incorporated in 1866 and the first gas lamps were lit in January 1867. By 1869 eighty street lamps were in use and eight miles of pipe were laid (Stillwell 1869: 112). Gas was available for home use by at least the early 1870s (Cook and Miller 1872:21).

In the summer of 1866, with the formation of the Contra Coast Water Company, water was only beginning to be pumped from Temescal Creek for drinking water (Baker 1914:365). A reservoir formed at the head of Temescal Creek, where two streams met, and this water was piped into the city. Wells, however, were the most common source of water before the mid-1870s as good well water was found between 14 and 35 feet deep throughout the city (Cook and Miller 1871:18).

The quality of the ordinary well-water is not uniform. Some of its is hard, but, with rare exceptions, it is all pleasant to drink. Judging from the uniformity of the substratum of indurated sand and clay which underlines the site of Oakland, we are inclined to believe that soft water can be obtained in all parts of the city, if wells are sunk to the proper depth, and the curbing cemented so as to keep out surface water... Hence, if the curbing of well be cemented to a proper depth, and packed with clay on the outside, on a level with the "hard pan," even the proximity of cesspools cannot impair the purity of wells. (Cook and Miller 1871:19)

Wind power was commonly used during this period to pull the water from wells and storage tanks were employed to store extra water.

The force of the wind... is amply sufficient to supply the requirements for both household and garden purposes, if the diameter of the wells and the size of the water-tanks are made to provide against the contingency of an occasional period of calm. Experience has demonstrated that a well of ten feet diameter, with a

good wind-mill and pump, and a tank of 12,000 gallons capacity, will, with judicious managements, afford water enough for an acre of lawn, besides what is needed for domestic purposes. (Cook and Miller 1871:19)

As a result windmills and water towers were a common feature, seen throughout Oakland during the 1860s and into the 1870s.

As the city grew concerns developed about the quality of the well water and more houses turned to the Contra Coast Water Company. By 1871, the company had laid thirty miles of pipe, ranging from three to fourteen inches in size (Cook and Miller 1871:19). The reservoir was continually expanded and new water sources and dams were added during the 1870s (Cook and Miller 1871:19; Bishop 1877:16). By the mid-1870s more than half of the city received its water from the Temescal Creek and the San Leandro Creek as wells were gradually abandoned due to the growing fear of contamination by sewage (Cook and Miller 1872:20). Also during this period, the board of health began to warn citizens to avoid the well water to prevent disease. By 1883 the city's official policy was that the water was unfit for domestic use (Baker 1914:145,146). In 1877 two-foot diameter water pipes were extended out to the charter line, making water available to the residents of the Oakland Uptown area and beyond (Bishop 1877:16).

Sewage Systems and Street Plans

In order to address the growing concerns about sewage a new sewer system was planned and constructed during the 1870s. Two main sewage lines were envisioned to drain into Lake Merritt, the tidal action of which was supposed to clear the area of sewage twice a day.

It is proposed to construct two main sewers of sufficient capacity to receive the surface and sewer drainage of the entire peninsula. One, along or near San Antonio Estuary, and the other through the depression near the charter line on the north... The tidal waters retained in Lake [Merritt], at the eastern terminus of San Antonio Creek, will be used for the purpose of flushing the main sewers at stated intervals... Surface water, and house sewage, will be conveyed to the main sewer by means of smaller lateral sewers of cement pipes, twelve inches in diameter. (Cook and Miller 1871:22)

The second sewer main was constructed "from the intersection of Delger street with the head of the Lake, along Delger street to San Pablo Avenue, thence to Twenty-first street, thence to Market street, thence westerly to the Bay" (Cook and Miller 1872:59). Work started on this sewer main, the Lake Sewer, by the mid 1870s (Bishop 1877:52). The area to be drained by this sewer was between 14th Street and the Charter line, including the Uptown Oakland project area.

During the early 1880s the board of health fought to eliminate privy vaults and cesspools in the city (Baker 1914:145). "The health department called attention to the importance of constructing intercepting sewers at the earliest practicable moment in order to check the ravages of zymotic diseases, also to the importance of connecting home closets with the street sewers and the dangers of using ordinary water from city wells" (Baker

1914:145-146). Dr. E H. Woolsely, the city's health officer, ordered a citywide sanitary inspection in 1880. He used the results of this inspection not only to identify unsanitary districts but also to enforce new sanitation policies, such as the abandonment of privy-vaults (Woolsely 1881).

By the late 1880s the sewers dumping into Lake Merritt had created new health problems. "For years people were allowed to drain their sewers into the lake until it was gradually filled up with a mass of sewage that has covered the bottom of the lake. Instead of a lake of pure water intended to flush the Main Lake sewer, it has become a big cesspool 180 acres in extent." (Baker 1914:147). It was not until the mid-1890s that an expanded sewer system connecting Oakland to the waters of the bay was constructed (Bagwell 1982:131).

The city adopted a plan for the streets outside those found between Market, 14th and the San Antonio creek on November 16, 1868 (Stillwell 1869:78). According to this plan streets were to be opened by the following process:

Applications for opening any of these streets must be made to the Council in writing, designating the particular street to be opened, the Marshall shall be directed to notify the owners or occupants of the land embraced within the lines of such street, to appear before the Council at a given time, and state any objections they may have to the opening of the street. After their appearance, and the announcement of their claim for damages, if any there be, the Council shall fix a time for assessing damages. Parties who feel themselves aggrieved by the action of the Council can appeal to the County Court. The Council has no authority under existing law to pay damages from the City Treasury. If the property holders petitioning for the opening of a street, should raise an amount sufficient to pay the final damages awarded, the opening of a street can be enforced, not otherwise. (Stillwell 1869:78)

The physical creation of new street was thought to be a relatively easy process due to the fact that little grading or filling was needed and the only method needed to improve them was macadamizing (Stillwell 1869:79). Macadamizing the streets was cheap and convenient. "At a distance of five miles from the city are inexhaustible quantities of rock suitable for the purpose. After being exposed to the winter rains and becoming packed and firm, it in many cases equals a pavement of aspaltum" (Stillwell 1868:79). Payment for the work appears to have been the responsibility of the property holders and was divided between them based on their own agreement. (Stillwell 1869:79). The appropriate grades for street intersections outside of the Market and 14th Street area had been established by at least 1872 (Cook and Miller 1872:56).

The process for awarding damages to those with lost property due to the opening of streets also appears to be a fairly straightforward process. As the plan above states, occupants or owners whose property would be damaged were due damages before the street could be opened. Prior to opening of Hobart Street (later to become 21st Street), notice was served to the affected tenants and landowners requiring them to appear before the City Council and give in writing their objects and claims for damages (Resolution No. 214, quoted in Naruta 2005:5). The requirement to appear before the

City Council and to submit any objections in writing obviously created difficulties for those who didn't read or write in English.

The opening of streets was obviously a way to increase property values and went hand in hand with removing "undesirable" tenants from up and coming fashionable districts. The 1877 city directory opens its "Improvements" section with the following description of the Oakland's "change in appearance" over the last year:

Where shanties stood and encumbered the grounds, substantial business houses or elegant residences have been erected. Streets which were supposed, even by the most sanguine, to be sacred to the uses of the domestic circle, and not at all likely to be encroached upon by the inexorable law, which says "trade overrides all things," have been invaded, the occupants driven out and forced to seek homes elsewhere, always, however to the great advantage of the owner... San Pablo Avenue has improved rapidly. Not less than seventy buildings have been erected upon it within the year. The opening of Grove Street, through "Chinatown," will make that a great thoroughfare. (Langley 1877:8)

As this passage indicates the expansion of the fashionable areas of the city led to the creation of new streets and new homes, but it also resulted in the eviction of the areas' residents, in this case the Overseas Chinese.

Before moving on to describe in detail the transformation of the project area into the thriving Central Business District we must first discuss these shanties and the occupants who were driven from their homes. In the following section the general settlement patterns of the Overseas Chinese in Oakland will be discussed along with the Anti-Chinese Movement and its influence on the Chinese population. A more detailed review of the Uptown Chinatown historically located with the Uptown Oakland project area can be found in Section 6.

THE CHINESE IN OAKLAND AND THE ANTI-CHINESE MOVEMENT

While the first Chinese settled in San Francisco, Chinese encampments were located in present-day West Oakland as early as the gold rush. Hailing primarily from southeastern China near Hong Kong, the settlers were driven from the gold fields to Oakland and San Francisco due to bigotry and racial violence they endured at the hands of miners (Wong 2004:7). As in San Francisco, the first Chinese encampments were small fishing villages, but larger settlements developed as the Chinese began to play a vital role in the ongoing development of farming and agriculture in Alameda County (Chow 1977:46-48, Bagwell 1982:87).

The role of the Chinese in helping to build Oakland is largely under-acknowledged, as is their role in greater California history. According to Wong, in his newly published book *Oakland's Chinatown*, the Chinese:

Built Temescal Dam and Lake Chabot Dam. They worked in canneries, cotton mills, and explosive factories. They were cooks, gardeners, houseboys, and laundrymen. They made cigars, helped develop the shrimp and fisheries industries, and labored in the city's thriving railroad building industry. They grew

vegetables and fruit, introducing farming innovations and experimenting with new crops like asparagus. (Wong 2004:7)

The Chinese in Oakland were seen by their countrymen as pioneers as they moved away from the more established San Francisco Chinatown.

According to Edward W. Chew's May 13, 1952 article in *The Oakland Tribune*, the Chinese of Oakland were looking to live beyond the walls of San Francisco's Chinatown.

For it required more than courage for the early Chinese to emigrate from "Dia Fow" (San Francisco). The "men from Oakland" have traveled a distance much greater than that expressed by geography. They had moved from a settled Chinatown to a town with few Chinese. It meant a bewildering change in their lives—and yet, it was what those Chinese pioneers wanted. (1952:10)

Unfortunately, this bold move away from the established San Francisco Chinatown resulted in Oakland's overseas Chinese population being repeatedly forced out of their homes at the whim of developers.

Chinatowns in California

The Overseas Chinese in Oakland were continually displaced as the city limits grew and fashionable residential and commercial areas moved northward. Bagwell states that "[f]rom the beginning, the Chinese were forced by discriminatory city ordinances to live in certain concentrated districts" (1982:87). Tracing the exact timeline of these displacements and the locations of resettlements is not a straightforward task. In the following subsection the various overseas Chinese settlements found in the historic record will be discussed.

In order to address Chinatowns in Oakland it is necessary to define the term "Chinatown." Fred Mueller, in presenting the archaeological investigation at Riverside Chinatown, proposes this definition:

A "town" is a communal center of specifically Chinese population consisting of 10 to 35 structures. It is usually located within or adjacent to a Euroamerican urban community. The "town" provides basic services for the local Chinese, serves as a market and employment center, and, to a degree, provides cultural continuity in a foreign setting (Great Basin Foundation 1987:9).

For the Chinese emigrants flooding into America, Chinatowns were, and to some extent continue to be, the center of their transplanted socio-cultural universe. Frequently, the emigrants were met by unemployed young whites who heckled them and threw stones, potatoes, and mud. Finding a modicum of safety in Chinatown, they were given accommodations in the crowded dormitories owned and operated by the Chinese district associations, and in this way they established themselves in their new home (e.g., Chinn 1969:16).

In addition to economic factors, two complementary forces operated to create and perpetuate the Chinatowns. One was the ever-present external threat of antagonism that occasionally flared into mob violence, and the other was the pervasive internal bonds of

socio-cultural cohesion that the Chinese community retained through their language, traditional modes of dress, custom and lifestyle. Lyman best summarizes what Chinatown meant in the lives of the sojourners:

It was in Chinatown that the lonely Chinese laborer could find fellowship, companions, social familiarity, and solace. Chinatown acted as a partial buffer against the prejudices, hatreds, and depredations of hostile whites. Chinatown included the offices and hostelrys of the various Chinese benevolent and protective associations, places where one could get a bunk for the night, some food, a stake, and a knowledge of the number, kinds, and conditions of available jobs. Chinatown also housed the Chinese elite – the merchants of the ghetto – who acted as spokesmen for the protectors of the laborers and who held the latter in a state of political dependence and debt bondage. (1970:78)

In addition to the traditional material culture brought by immigrants from China, there was the continuity of religious and spiritual traditions in Chinese settlements. Cantonese folk religion is based on the worship of the supernatural, including ghosts, gods, and—of particular note—ancestors. Chinese folk religion in California incorporates elements of Taoism, Buddhism and Confucianism. Different occupations revered specific deities; for example, merchants honored the god *Kuan Kung*. At home, individuals might make offerings to the spirit who lives to the right of the house's front door (Door Spirit), to ensure it would look after the house and the people within it. Shrines in domiciles and commercial establishments were common, involving flowers, incense and fruit offerings placed in front of a painting or statue of a revered deity.

Religious activity focused around ceremonies known as *paai* ("worship," "pay respect") rites. Supernaturals were ritually summoned and provided with offerings of incense, food, and paper representations of money, clothing, and other wealth goods. These paper goods were burned, whereupon they became actual wealth goods in the spirit world...These ceremonies served as the actual expressions of community solidarity. (Anderson and Lawton 1987:29)

As documented in the historic record of many Chinatowns, formal temples were common in Chinese settlements. "Joss house" was a frequent descriptor used by Americans for these temples. According to Anderson and Lawton (1987:33),

"Joss" is a Pidgin English corruption of the Portuguese *deus*, "god." Similarly, incense became known as "joss sticks" and paper wealth goods were "joss paper." These terms are now considered offensive.

A village shrine, known historically to have been located at the Chinatown in Riverside, California, is another example of how Chinese immigrants incorporated ethnic religious traditions into the landscape of their new homes in California. In China, the spirit of the first individual to die in a village was deified, and thought to protect that village. In Riverside's Chinatown, Chinese immigrants created a village shrine commemorating their "ancestral village", creating a link between their homelands and new their lives in California (Anderson and Lawton 1987:37).

The Chinatown provided an island of relief and a degree of security in familiar surroundings for the immigrant Chinese residing in the alien world of the United States. Yet, these Chinatowns were also a paradox; they functioned as self-contained surrogate home as they simultaneously continued to isolate their residents, ensuring that the Chinese immigrants would not blend with the mainstream culture. Chinatowns were the creation of both external and internal social factors, a world housing a cheap and accessible workforce that found itself distanced and largely excluded from the larger society. This exclusion encouraged a reliance on traditional social institutions, material culture, and cultural patterns.

CHINATOWNS IN OAKLAND

As mentioned above, tracing of the history of Oakland's Chinese settlements is not a straightforward task. The Chinese residents of Oakland were forced to move every few years during the 1860s to 1880s and occasionally several Chinatowns existed at the same time. Several histories of Oakland's Chinese population have now been written and were consulted in order to determine the locations, dates and character of Oakland's Chinatowns. These include Chew's 1952 *Tribune* article, Chow's 1977 Master's Thesis, L. Eve Armentrout Ma and Jeong Huei Ma's 1982 history, L. Eve Armentrout Ma's 2000 history, Ah-Tye's 1994 history and Wong's 2004 photo history. It is important to point out that most of these histories only devote paragraphs or pages to the vanished Chinatowns and offer very little detail on these settlements. Archival research by both Naruta and Fong has also been incorporated into this study, as well as Praetzellis' and Yang's review of the Overseas Chinese in relation to archaeological investigations of a Chinese laundry in West Oakland. Newspaper articles from the 1870s also played a critical role in understanding this period. Some of the 1870s newspaper articles cited below were found on an online searchable database that only indexed articles from 1874 to 1878. A full search of newspaper articles from the 1870s was outside the scope of this report.

Today Oakland's Chinatown is centered at 8th Street and Webster and extends for several blocks of downtown. This Chinatown is the only one of several Oakland Chinatowns that survived some hundred and fifty years of persecution and relocation. The number and precise location of these vanished Chinese settlements is debated in the historic and current literature, which we will review now with an eye toward the Uptown Oakland Project area.

According to William T. Chow in his thesis *The Reemergence of an Inner City: The Pivot of Chinese Settlement in the East Bay Region of the San Francisco Bay Area* there were four Chinatown locations in Oakland before the Chinese settled at their current location. (1977: 50). He lists them as follows:

1. East side of Telegraph between 16th and 17th streets, which burned in 1867
2. East side of San Pablo between 19th and 20th streets
3. San Pablo and 22nd Street
4. Western Edge of town on First Street, between Castro and Bush Streets.

Chew, in his 1952 *Oakland Tribune* articles writes:

Before the turn of the 20th Century, Oakland kept moving the Chinese. Although the Chinese often did not heed the city-fathers, largely because they couldn't understand the ordinance, the city kept on designating official "Chinatowns." About 1867 the official Chinatown was the east side of Telegraph between 16th and 17th Streets. One night a coal-oil lamp exploded and the entire district went up in flames ... The next move was to the east side of San Pablo Road, between 19th and 20th Street. This Chinatown was hardly settled before the city fathers of Oakland designated another spot: on Charter, or 22nd Street, and San Pablo "Road." As the town grew, the Chinatown was moved, until finally one of the city fathers who owned property on First between Castro and Brush let the Chinatown in on this new site. (1952:10)

Ma and Ma in their work *Chinese of Oakland: Unsung Builders* list five locations settled during the 19th Century. They also place the Chinese at the 19th Street and San Pablo site after the 1867 fire of the Chinese settlement on Telegraph but they do not mention the resettlement at 22nd Street (1982:32). Hinkel, in his Oakland history, states that by 1876 the "principle Chinese settlement [at 8th and Webster] then comprised seventeen buildings, including various stores, four gambling dens and a joss house [located] between Grove and Jefferson Streets near the railroad" (1939:744). Hinkel goes on to say that there was a north or upper Chinatown, centered near San Pablo and 22nd Street, also indicating that the Chinese had been pushed north the mid 1870s and that they still inhabited the area (Hinkel 1939:744). Baker also refers to an Uptown Chinatown area, the San Pablo and 22nd Street site, which existed in the 1870s (1914: 203-204). Bagwell, according to the Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey, places this third Chinatown at 22nd Street, between Castro and Brush streets (1982:87) which intersects San Pablo at 22nd Street, placing the Upper Chinatown on the west side of San Pablo.

L. Eve Armentrout Ma, in her more recent work, places the first established Chinatown at 14th and Washington streets, which she describes as a small settlement containing one or two Chinese food and dry goods stores and a gambling den (2000:29). This small Chinese settlement was forcibly moved to make way for the City Hall in 1865 (Ma 2000:29). She places the second settlement at Telegraph and 17th Street and also notes that it burned in 1867 and that the Chinese were not allowed to rebuild (Ma 2000:29). Ma states that the Chinese then moved to both the 19th and 22nd street locations along San Pablo at the same time. She claims that the San Pablo and 22nd Street location was destroyed between 1868 and 1870, contradicting other accounts (Ma 2000:29).

Review of several primary sources generally supports the above histories. The 1877 City Directory, quoted above, indicates that Grove Street was opened through Chinatown, and review of maps from that period indicate that this must be the Chinatown at 22nd Street and San Pablo. Although not explicitly stated, it is likely that this Chinatown was removed to make way for that street and for new development lining the "fashionable" street. Naruta's research uncovered an article in the *Oakland Daily Transcript* of May 1872 reporting that residents of the Chinatown on San Pablo road were "consigned" to new homes on Second Street. It is not currently known which San Pablo Chinatown this

article refers to, a common problem in researching primary sources. Further research by Archeo-Tec uncovered an *Oakland Daily Evening Tribune* article from May 4, 1877 entitled "Removal of Chinatown" that states

Old Chinatown, on the block bounded by First, Second, Jefferson and Grove streets, is to-day being moved out upon the marsh to the southwest of Market street station of the overland railroad.

While it is not known how successful these removals were, these articles indicate that a Chinatown existed on Second Street from at least 1872 to 1877, that a Chinatown was located on San Pablo road until 1872, and that an upper Chinatown was located on San Pablo in 1877.

CHINATOWN OPPOSITION

Oakland's political and economic leaders viewed Chinatowns as dirty, unsafe and a threat to nearby property values (Bagewell 1982:87, Wood 1883:704, Chow 1977:50). In 1876, for instance, Oakland's Mayor Washburn R. Andrus made the following statement:

We should proceed as if we knew that the Chinese were to continue coming, and do what we can to mitigate the evils that they are threatening. The Council has the power to regulate such trades or occupations as may be nuisances, and under its general police powers, it could regulate the location of laundries or wash-houses ... It has often happened that one of these establishments would be started in quiet neighborhoods, given up to residence purposes, which would seriously detract from the value of surrounding property. One individual should not have it in his power to depreciate the value of the real estate of others. The consent of at least a majority of the persons owning property in a block ought to be obtained before a license should be given for carrying on a laundry. I believe that the Council has the undoubted right to do this. It concerns the welfare of real estate owners, and would be a great protection. As the wash-houses here are centers from which Chinese quarters are likely to extend, such a regulation as proposed would drive the Mongolian population to portions of the city where their presence would not depreciate the value of property (Wood 1883:704).

Oakland City Council passed anti-Chinese legislation in January 1886, stating it was unlawful to operate a laundry or build scaffolding without obtaining permission from the Council. In 1889 another ordinance passed, which established a city fire limit and declared that no laundries could operate in the area. Both laws were appealed and ruled invalid.

There are enough localities where none would object to Chinese tenants, to wash-houses, soap factories, or anything else that can be classified as a nuisance. But such places should not be tolerated in neighborhoods where the people are opposed to their presence... In one or two instances, property holders have... caused the summary removal of these plague spots, and there may be further trouble if the city authorities do not afford that protection which it is in their power to give. It would not be inappropriate for the Board of Health to give to this matter their careful attention. (Oakland News 1873, quoted in Yang 1999:21)

In 1876 two mass meetings organized by the Anti-Coolie Club were held in front of city hall to protest Chinese immigration. Descriptions of those protests capture the hatred and the violence of that time.

Emotions were pitched so high that, for a short time, there were grave fears of mob violence against the Chinese. Threats to burn the local Chinatown and kill some of its leading residents were thwarted by the prompt action of Police Captain Rand who augmented his force of patrolmen in that district (Hinkel 1939: 744).

As in San Francisco, hatred of the Chinese was strongest in labor unions and blue-collar workers who were competing with the Chinese for jobs. Strikes continued across the county in the late 1870s, and the Oakland City Council responded by adopting measures to counteract the continual violence. This encouraged the workingmen's party to take to the streets and demand that the Central Pacific Company fire all their Chinese workers (Baker 1914:205). The demands and violence of the Anti-Coolies and workingmen's party polarized the city during this period between those who wanted to violently remove the Chinese and those who preferred peace and order in the city (Baker 1914:205). The workingmen's party took control of Oakland city politics during this period. On March 4, 1882 this new government adopted resolutions supporting the immediate passage of the Chinese Exclusion Act by the U.S. Congress, which would restrict Chinese immigration (Baker 1914:206). In spite of the president's veto, Congress passed this bill later that year.

Anti-Chinese sentiments continued to prevail throughout the 19th and into the 20th Century. The Anti-Chinese League of Alameda, in an 1885 meeting, resolved

[t]hat we have within our power the constitution and laws which are the means to rid our country of this curse; Resolved, In mass meeting assembled, that we will not patronize any Chinese. Resolved, That we will not patronize anyone who does. Resolved, That the Chinese must go. (Baker 1914:107)

A similar meeting the following year resolved, "That we regard the Chinese among us as a mental, physical, moral and financial evil" (Baker 1914:107). The League acted upon its resolutions by strong-arming the J. Lusk Canning Company to offer all its positions currently held by Chinese to the white workers (Baker 1914:396) and by banning Chinese laundries within the Oakland's fire limits (Chow 1977:50).

Pro-Chinese Sentiment and Chinese Servants

Although the predominant sentiment in the press during the late 19th Century was extremely negative with regard to the Overseas Chinese, not all Americans agreed. The place of Chinese servants in California has attracted some comment. A "China Boy" in the kitchen or elsewhere in the household was a common occurrence in Oakland and elsewhere. Chinn et al records some of the experiences of Californians who were raised with Chinese servants and cooks. A typical sentiment is the one described by Helen S. Gage,

As a domestic helper the Chinese was an ideal servant and endeared himself to the members of the household he served, whether in a city, home, or on a ranch.

He was completely devoted to the 'family,' as he called them. After a few years in the service of a family he became so much a part of them that he was often known by their surname...Most of all, he loved the children. He was their adoring slave, devoted nurse, fun-loving playmate. He kept the cookie jar filled for them and amused them with stories in his quaint Pidgin English. He hurried to their comfort if they cried. He would have defended them with his life...(quoted in Chinn et al. 1960:7-9)

Other accounts recall that Chinese servants would only stay in homes for a short period before moving on to other jobs and that they were not part of the household (McLeod 1947:104).

Seldom, as a house servant, did the China Boy sleep under his master's roof if he could possibly avoid it, but would go to the Chinese quarter of the city to spend his nights with his comrades. He would work as late as he was wanted, however, without complaint, and would be on hand at any required hour in the morning... Some California homes were left in charge of the Chinese servants for months at a time. The servants would hide the silverware and other valuables, and never leave the premises for a moment. When the master would return he would find everything in perfect order. They would not take a dollar that did not belong to them, though they had many golden opportunities to do so...

In the old days, when a Chinese servant became attached to a family and stayed faithfully at his tasks year after year, he became major domo and had complete control of the home. It was an obligation a good Chinese cook of the old school took upon himself whether the employer wanted it or not. And he was usually so competent the employer was glad to submit to his management...(McLeod 1947:107-109)

Despite McLeod's (1947) assertion that Chinese servants would typically not live in the homes where they were employed, census records for the present project area (see Appendix A) record several Chinese men at addresses within the project area. The 1880 Census records a 25-year old male Chinese servant listed only as "Ding" at 578 William Street, occupied by the Richmond and Norris families. At 524 19th/Frederick Street, the 1880 Census records the presence of "Chen, Lee", a 40-year old Chinese male servant to the Delger family. The 1880 census records depict servants in other households as coming from the U.S., Germany, Sweden, and Wales. The 1890 census record lists a single Chinese servant, "Dock, Ling". Ling Dock is listed as a 17-year old male in the service of the Liliencrantz family at 359 Telegraph Avenue. Other servants listed in the 1890 census are of Swedish, German, and American origin.

THE LATE 19th CENTURY (1880-1906)

By the last decade of the 19th century, more than 48,000 people lived in Oakland. During the 1890s, horsecars were gradually replaced by streetcars, the routes of which were partially responsible for a northward migration of the "downtown" area. The new transit routes allowed residents of nearby cities such as Berkeley, Alameda and Fruitvale to frequent Oakland's businesses with ease. During the 1890s, the most important intersection in Oakland was at Fourteenth and Broadway (Bagwell, cited in Hupman and Chavez 1994:19).

The Central Business District, the area surrounding City Hall, had been largely developed by the first decade of the 20th century, and it continued to be a fashionable area occupied primarily by single-family homes. The influx of middle-to-upper class homes and businesses comprising the northward expansion of the Central Business District displaced the upper Chinese settlements. Many of these new dwellings were quite substantial; the Delger estate located at 19th and Telegraph took up almost two-thirds of the block on which it was situated. Closer to the waterfront and the railway station, land around large estates filled in with smaller houses and cottages (Van Bueren, Meyer and Ramos 2002:14). Areas north of city hall remained exclusively occupied by larger estates until closer to the turn of the century.

West Oakland was a hub for shipping in the 1870s and beyond, and industries involved in processing raw materials and in merchandise manufacture sprang up in Oakland and surrounding towns in order to make use of cargo arriving by sea and rail. Perishables went to canneries, hops to breweries, and other materials to specialists of various kinds. Canners thrived in Oakland, and by 1888 the Lusk Canning Company (near present-day 51st Street) was believed to be the largest cannery in the world. By 1890, four breweries thrived in Oakland, annually producing 35,000 barrels of beer (Bagwell 1982:61-71).

The majority of Oakland's population, during the late 19th Century, consisted of Americans originally from the East Coast, and immigrants from Western Europe. These groups were largely Irish, but also included Germans, Italians, Portuguese, Welsh, English, Danes, Swedes, French and Finns (Bagwell 1982:90). Finding lodging and employment were the primary concerns facing new arrivals in Oakland. A four to five room house might be rented for ten dollars a month, between 1890-1910. If a lodger stayed with a household, their contribution of five to six dollars a month was a boon to the primary occupants. Making ends meet was difficult; between 1880 through 1910, a wage scale of ten cents an hour was in place for workingmen. Women could generally not work outside the home, but the women of the house might take in washing, sewing or mending to contribute to the household income. Although it was considered undesirable for children under the age of ten to work, children might be paid on a per-piece scale, or five cents an hour (ASC 1994:114).

Non-white immigrants had a particularly difficult time. Faced with extreme racism and exclusion from many jobs due to hiring biases favoring whites, many Chinese immigrants opened laundries, while others became servants and employees of prosperous households (Bagwell 1982:88). Unlike those of other nations, many Chinese single men intended to return to their home country after making money in California (ASC 1994:110). African Americans, too, settled in Oakland in increasing numbers during the later 19th century. The 1880 federal census lists 593 African American Oakland residents; after the turn of the century, the African American population increased west of Market Street due to the rise in jobs reserved for them as porters, waiters and cooks with the railway. During the same period, more eastern European families moved into the downtown Oakland area (ASC 1994:113; Van Bueren, Meyer and Ramos 2002:14).

THE 20TH CENTURY (1906-PRESENT)

During the first decade of the 1900s Oakland's population almost doubled, mainly due to the influx of refugees after the 1906 Great Earthquake and Fire. These first decades were a period of urban growth and building for Oakland. Many monumental architectural projects were undertaken and completed, such as the 1928 Fox Theater adjacent to the Uptown Oakland Project area or the 1914 City Hall, which was taller than any other building west of the Mississippi (Baker 1914:205). Thoroughfares were also completed throughout the city by widening existing streets, such as 20th Street. With the completion of the Bay Bridge in 1936 and the increasing popularity of automobiles, being centrally located near the railroad was no longer important. This caused many of the remaining residents to move away from the area.

After a wartime economic boom, the 1950s brought a period of the depression to the downtown area. Many businesses left the declining Central Business District, lowering "the commercial and economic base of the city" (Bagwell 1982: 251). This area of the city continued to decline until the 1980s when the first redevelopment project for both downtown and uptown Oakland began.

5. PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

INTRODUCTION

From the earliest investigations of the Emeryville Shellmound to the Archaeological Studies Center's excavation in West Oakland for the Cypress I-880 Replacement Project, academic and construction-related excavations have revealed significant archeological sites beneath the ground surface of the East Bay area.

Connecting the historical archival review to an analysis of the sites already discovered helps the research team more accurately predict the types of deposits that may exist beneath the Uptown Oakland Project. The following section summarizes archaeological sites that have been discovered in Oakland. At the end of this section is a discussion of archaeological investigations of Overseas Chinese sites that were consulted for this Sensitivity Study.

PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Prehistoric research in the San Francisco Bay Area is one of the oldest archaeological traditions in California. The Bay Area's landscape was marked by numerous large and small mounds of earth and shell containing a variety of prehistoric cultural materials and features, which captivated early 20th century archaeologists like N.C. Nelson and Max Uhle.

As is the case with many of the heavily urbanized regions of the United States, the prehistory of the San Francisco Bay Area is not as well understood as most archaeologists would desire. Yet, a number of important and revealing sites have been systematically excavated during the past hundred years by professional archaeologists who have carefully analyzed the data and published the results of their research. As a result, a basic outline of human activity in the San Francisco Bay Area prior to the first arrival of Europeans has been pieced together from the artifactual remains that the region's first inhabitants made and used in the course of their day-to-day lives.

Judging from archaeological evidence, most archaeologists agree that the earliest traces of human habitation in the San Francisco Bay Area date to around 4,000 B.C. Native American peoples lived in and around San Francisco continuously between around 4,000 B.C. and the appearance of Europeans in the last decades of the 18th century. As detailed in Section 2, the early inhabitants of the San Francisco Bay Area made their living by hunting and collecting wild foodstuffs and did not farm or keep domestic animals until the beginning of the Mission Period (1776). In the San Francisco Bay region, shellfish provided one of the more reliable and predictable sources of food. In addition, the Ohlone (Costanoans) collected wild plants and fished and hunted numerous species of animals. They lived in villages of varying size and moved seasonally from the bay to the wooded hillsides in search of food.

When University of California archaeologist N.C. Nelson conducted the first intensive archaeological survey of the region between 1907 and 1908, he recorded no less than four hundred and twenty-five shellmounds on or near the shoreline of the Bay (Nelson 1909, 1910). It is also useful to cite N.C. Nelson's discussion concerning the wide variety of environmental settings in which prehistoric sites were located throughout the San Francisco Bay region:

[Shellmounds were] situated in a great variety of places; but, on the whole, the positions may be characterized as "convenient" rather than in any sense "strategic." Many of the largest mounds are located at the head of sheltered coves, yet not a few deposits lie in thoroughly exposed places, out on the bluff and higher headlands. Occasionally a hillside, with or without any accommodating shelf or hollow, has been chosen, doubtless on account of some small spring issuing in the vicinity... Some mounds are found in apparently unnatural situations, such as on the plain where no streams pass, or out in the salt-marsh, where fresh water could not be had, [but] normally shellheaps lie close to sea level. The fact is that nearly all the mounds lie within fifty feet of the surface of the bay water... but exceptions occur, [some] mounds lie very far above the normal zone... [and] at least ten of the known deposits extend below sea level [for example, the Bayshore Mound, CA-SFR-7, and the Ellis Landing Mound in the city of Richmond] (Nelson 1909:328-329).

A.L. Kroeber offers the following observation regarding the extensive archaeological heritage of the region:

"The entire Costanoan frontage on ocean and bay is lined with shell deposits. San Francisco Bay in particular is richer in such remains than any other part of the State, except perhaps the Santa Barbara Islands (1925:466)."

Today, extensive and ongoing development has badly eroded this once impressive archaeological record. Archaeologists have systematically investigated very few prehistoric sites in Oakland, and many basic research questions pertaining to the complex prehistory of the San Francisco Bay region remain unanswered for lack of first-hand data. Because of this, any reasonable opportunity to identify and study even a remnant of a Prehistoric or Contact Period site in the San Francisco Bay region must be deemed a potentially significant scientific event.

Nearby Prehistoric Sites

[Confidential Information – Removed for Public Distribution]

COMMUNICATION WITH THE NATIVE AMERICAN COMMUNITY

Native American Heritage Commission

A letter was sent to Ms. Debbie Pilas-Teadway of the Native American Heritage Commission on January 19, 2004 requesting that the Native American Heritage Commission's Sacred Land File be consulted regarding the Uptown Oakland Project area. This file contains information on areas that have been deemed sacred by the Native American Community. Ms. Pilas-Treadway responded in a letter dated January 21, 2004 that a record search of the sacred land file failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources. However, she does note that "the absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area."

Letters to Native American Individuals and Organizations

Letters were sent to Native American Individuals and organization who may have knowledge concerning prehistoric cultural resources within the project area in January of 2004. The individuals contacted were on a list provided by the Native American Heritage Commission. These letters contained a request for information concerning the Uptown Oakland Project Area. As of this writing no responses have been received.

HISTORIC PERIOD ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

Review of previous historic period archaeological work conducted within Oakland has also aided in determining the property types which may be encountered within the project area. Several projects which encountered historic period cultural resources were conducted within the vicinity of the Uptown Oakland project area from the 1970s onward. These will be summarized below. A brief description of the relevant findings of the Cypress Replacements Project is also discussed. Our review of archaeological investigations of Chinese sites and Chinatowns can be found below.

Thomas L. Berkley Square Project

The closest historic archaeological investigations to the Uptown Project area was the ASC's investigations of the Thomas L. Berkley Square Project located to the north of the project area along San Pablo Avenue. Several documents were found at the NWIC in regard to this project and were reviewed for this study, those include: *Archeological Sensitivity of the Thomas L. Berkley Square Project Area, Oakland, California* prepared by Praetzellis and Solari dated April 9, 2004; *Archeological Research Design and Investigation Plan for the Thomas L. Berkley Square Project Area, Oakland, California* prepared by Praetzellis dated June 2, 2004; and *Archeological Test Excavation at Thomas L. Berkley Square* by Praetzellis dated June 25, 2004. These documents were created to satisfy CEQA-regulations and to meet the requirements outlined in the Final EIR (Praetzellis 2004a:1).

The sensitivity study found low possibility for prehistoric cultural remains within the project area but did not rule out the possibility (Praetzellis and Solari 2004:4). No

prehistoric materials were encountered during the testing program (Praetzellis 2004b). In regard to historic-era resources, the sensitivity study indicated that potentially eligible historic period resources might exist within the project area and that the possibility of Chinese deposits could not be ruled out (Praetzellis and Solari 2004:4-5). Archaeological testing conducted within the project area identified one privy which was deemed ineligible for the CRHR, possibly dating to the late 1880s, and no indication of Overseas Chinese resources were found (Praetzellis 2004b:1).

Testing within the project area uncovered sewer remains at a depth of one-foot associated with late 1880-era buildings fronting 21st Street. It was concluded that these houses were likely connected to the sewer and water line when they were built, explaining why no privies were found within this portion of the project (Praetzellis 2004b:3; 2004a:3). Based on these findings, it is possible that houses within the Uptown Oakland project area were connected to sewer and water mains when they were built, particularly those built during the late 1880s.

Broadway-Jackson Interchange Improvement Project

A survey report titled *Broadway/Jackson Street Interchange Improvement Project: Archaeological Survey Report*, was completed by Heidi Koenig, Jack Mc Ilroy and Jack Meyer of the ASC, on November 12, 2001. This survey report was compiled as part of meeting Section 106 compliance for proposed improvements along the I-880 in order to improve access to Downtown Oakland and Jack London Square, located some 15 blocks to the south of the Uptown Oakland project area. This document was prepared for Caltrans District Four.

The archaeological survey report found that unidentified prehistoric archaeological resources might be found within the project alignment (Meyer 2001:27). In regard to historic-period resources, archaeological features were predicted between 1 to 3 feet below modern ground surface (Mc Ilroy 2001:24). According to Koenig, Mc Ilroy and Meyer a high percentage of the dwellings reviewed for the Broadway/Jackson Street Interchange Improvement Project were occupied for less than ten years and many of the residents were originally from the eastern United States or immigrants from western European countries (2001:21).

Archaeological testing, according to the *Report on Archaeological Testing for the Broadway-Jackson Interchange Improvement Project in the City of Oakland, California*, prepared by Van Bueren, Meyer and Ramos in April 2002, was conducted within the alignment by Caltrans archaeologists. No prehistoric cultural material was found during the archaeological testing program (Van Bueren et al 2002: 48). Investigations identified eight historic-period features, five of which were pit features containing refuse such as grooming and health items, domestic tableware, and clothing (Van Bueren, et al. 2002:63). Though several features, found 3 to 5 feet below the ground, dated back to the 1880s, none contained enough information to be traced to a specific household (Van Bueren, et al. 2002:63-64). A network of sewer pipes found during this testing appeared to date to the early 20th Century, which indicates that privies in this area were in use

until this time (Van Bueren, et al. 2002:63-64). Early 20th Century sheet scatter from both commercial and residential activities was also found during testing, although none of these features were able to address any of the research topics identified in the research design (Van Bueren 2002:63).

Oakland Telecom Access Center Project

Holman and Associate monitored construction of the Oakland Telecom Access Center Project, near Jack London Square. This project was conducted under the guidelines of CEQA. Two features were investigated during the monitoring program, neither was determined to be significant. Feature 1 was the bottom of an unlined privy, which contained thousands of grape seeds, but only a single artifact (Holman and Associates 2002:8). Feature 2 was also the lower portion of a rectangular privy encountered 5 feet below grade and contained white ceramic, bottle fragments and rusted metal and likely dated to the late 19th Century (Holman and Associates 2002: 8-9).

Oakland Administration Building Project

An archival study conducted 3-4 blocks south of the present project, along San Pablo Avenue, was completed in 1994 by David Chavez & Associates. This archival was drafted to “evaluate the potential for discovering prehistoric and historic archaeological resources” at the various locations purposed for constructing a new city administration building within the City Hall Plaza (Hupman and Chavez 1994:1). The study listed several historic buildings existing around Oakland City Hall Plaza dating as early as 1853 (Hupman and Chavez 1994). This archival study determined a small likelihood for encountering prehistoric resources within the City Plaza area and recommended no testing (Hupman and Chavez 1994:59). In regard to historic-period resources, the archival identified the possibility that some late 19th and early 20th Century features may be encountered but recommended no testing (Hupman and Chavez 1994:61).

Monitoring was conducted by Basin Research Associates in 1996 at the City Administration Building project, located near 15th and 16th Streets between Clay and San Pablo Avenue, some four block south of the Uptown Oakland project area (Basin Research Associates 1996:1). The investigation revealed 5 historic features dating roughly from the late 19th to the mid-20th Century. These features, encountered just below the surface to 10 feet below the surface, include a trash pit and a privy (Basin Research Associates 1996). None of these features were found to be significant (Basin Research Associates 1996:6).

Oakland Federal Building Project

An archaeological Inspection of the Oakland Federal Building Project was conducted by Suzanne Baker in the spring of 1991. This project was located within a two-block area in Downtown Oakland, several block to the south of the Uptown Oakland Project area. An archival report was completed by Archeo-Tec in 1986, with additions in 1987, titled *Cultural Resources Evaluation of the Proposed Federal Office Building, Oakland, California*. The archival report concluded that no prehistoric or historic-period sites were known within the project area and that historic activities started at the project site in the 1850s or 1860s with the possibility of a Chinese community prior to 1865 (Baker 1991:1;

Archeo-Tec 1987). Archaeological monitoring was recommended but no monitor was present until the project site had been excavated to 20 feet below surface level. Baker reviewed the daily inspectors reports and the photographic record of the construction inspector and interviewed the construction workers. Some old bottles from the redeposited fill layer found in the first 10 feet and a pre-1910 cistern were reported (Baker 1991:3). Geotechnical borings, which reached 200 to 250 feet, were also reviewed and gave no indication of prehistoric midden (Baker 1991:4).

I-880 Cypress Replacement Project

The Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University (ASC) was contracted by Caltrans as part of the Section 106 compliance for the Cypress project. An area of historic archaeological interest was delineated between Martin Luther King Way, Fifth and Sixth streets and roughly the intersection of Chase and Cedar streets. Between 1994 and 1996, 22 blocks were tested, 2,600 archaeological features were encountered which included 121 significant features associated with specific households dating between the 1850s and 1910, making this project one of the largest urban archaeological investigations undertaken to date (ASC 2004:v).

The primary historical resource type anticipated and encountered were hollow/filled features, such as pits, privies and wells. "Deposits of sheet refuse were rare...their integrity of association was questionable... Pits, privies and wells, however, are immobile. These resources were specifically targeted in the research design and in the field because their materials enabled the archaeologists to address the research questions" (Mc Ilroy 2004:12). Of these property types approximately half of the wells and privies were identified as eligible in the field, whereas only approximately 3 percent of pits were identified as eligible (Mc Ilroy 2004:12).

The largest concentration of significant features dated to the 1880s, 51 features, with between 15 and 16 features dating to the 1870s, 1890s and 1900s (Mc Ilroy 2004:14). No features were found dating to the 1860s. Less than half a dozen eligible features were found that related to commercial buildings and therefore some of the identified research themes associated with commercial establishments could not be addressed by the Cypress Project (ASC 2004:20-23). However, sheet refuse dating to the early 20th Century was found during the project, indicating that this is a possibly property type within the Uptown Oakland Project area.

Based on this review of previous archaeological investigations of historic-period resources in Oakland we have determined that no eligible archaeological resources or properties have been found near the project area. Previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the Uptown Oakland project area has determined that historic-era features are found between 1 to 10 feet below the surface, with features concentrated between 3 to 5 feet. Based on the findings of the Cypress Project, the largest concentration of eligible features were hollow/filled features from the 1880s. Based on this finding, identifying the locations of privies associated with 1880s residents is the focus of the late 19th Century research. Previous historic-era archaeological investigations, including the Cypress Project findings, indicate that few archaeological assemblages associated with

commercial establishments have been found. There is also a lack of archaeological material dating to the 1860s.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF OVERSEAS CHINESE SITES

By Anna Engberg

Archaeological investigations of overseas Chinese sites dating from the mid to late 19th Century found in California were consulted as part of this archaeological studies review. Due to the paucity of specific information within the historic record on the nature of the Uptown Chinatown, the following sites have been consulted to aid in the development of research themes and to develop a list of potential resource types. The following does not constitute a complete review of all archaeological investigations of Chinese sites or Chinatowns within California or the West; it does, however, address the majority of site types associated with Chinese settlement of urban areas as applicable to the project area. While Chinese fishing villages are often found in or near urban areas, it was determined that archaeological investigations of such sites were not relevant to the present study. Further review of previous archaeological investigations may be necessary if potentially unique archaeological resources are found in the project area.

Los Angeles Chinatown

Overseas Chinese individuals are recorded as living in Los Angeles as early as 1850, and a permanent community had formed by 1857. Like other Chinatowns of the period, it was composed mostly of males. By 1870, approximately 200 people occupied the Chinatown area, which was a 50-foot wide alley called Calle de los Negros, and a block long. The alley stretched between El Pueblo Plaza and Old Arcadia Street. In its prime, the period 1890-1910, the Los Angeles Chinatown was composed of 200 buildings on 15 streets and alleyways, and included a Chinese opera and three temples. Its decline began in 1910, and by the 1930's, the destruction of the Chinatown had begun in order to construct the Union Station. Construction activity in 1987 brought the remains of the Los Angeles Chinatown to light, and archaeological investigations at the site revealed thousands of artifacts, including tableware, ceramics related to storage and food preparation, toys, personal items, opium accoutrements, and glass vessels of Chinese and European-American origin (Greenwood 1996).

Woolen Mills Chinatown

In the spring of 1999, excavations resulted in the identification of 57 archaeological features, including structural and infrastructural remains (foundation trenches for brick buildings, a sewer system constructed of ceramic pipes and redwood, storm drains, cooking features) and five refuse deposits, all associated with the Woolen Mills Chinatown. Located at the intersections of Taylor Street and Guadalupe Parkway in San Jose, the Woolen Mills Chinatown came into being in 1887 and existed at this location until its destruction by fire in 1902. The San Jose Woolen Mills was directly across the street from the Chinatown, at the corner of Taylor Street and (what is today) Route 87.

The 1999 excavations notably revealed a “cylindrical cooker” (a brick cylinder constructed on a cobble or brick base), and a roasting kettle constructed of brick, likely associated with the roasting of whole pigs. Forty varieties of fish were documented at the site, as well as diverse vertebrate remains, including those of cow, sheep, pig, poultry, deer, and rabbit. Evidence of the consumption of shellfish, crab, and squid was also documented. Likely related to their medicinal use, the remains of geckos, turtles, and frogs were found, as well as heron and crane bones.

Large refuse scatters associated with Woolen Mills Chinatown inhabitants contained mammal bone, eggshells, Chinese brown-glazed stone wear fragments, brick, glass, ceramic sewer pipe fragments, gaming pieces, a bullet, coins, and slate tablet fragments. In terms of Chinese ceramics, a surprising majority of the materials (medium bowls, specifically) were of the inexpensive “Three Circle Dragonfly” variety. This is the opposite of what would be predicted from a permanent settlement in an urban area, where normally more expensive celadon and “Four-Seasons” ceramics predominate. Additionally, European-American ceramics were found at the site, albeit in small quantities.

Materials associated with Chinese medicine were recovered, as well as European-American medicinal bottles. Evidence of opium and alcohol consumption was abundant, in the form of opium pipe bowls and accoutrements, as well as Chinese ceramic and European-American glass liquor bottles. A single tobacco pipe fragment was recovered from a refuse feature, suggesting that tobacco consumption was relatively uncommon at Woolen Mills (Allen et al. 2002).

Wong Ho Leun Chinatown; Riverside, California

Excavated by archaeologists affiliated with the Great Basin Foundation in 1984, the Riverside Chinatown (hereafter RCT) was both residential and commercial in nature, serving both urban and rural Overseas Chinese in Riverside and its environs, the Japanese population of Riverside, and European-American tourists (Mueller 1987). Individuals from Taishan, in Guangdong province, China mostly populated RCT (Moses and Whitmore 1987).

Known to have begun in 1885, based on historic records, the Chinatown existed at varying degrees of prosperity until 1937; Brott and Mueller (1987:452) characterize time periods at RCT as an *Inception Period* (1885-1893); a *Stable Duration Period* (1894-cs. 1918) and a *Decline Period* (ca. 1919-ca. 1937) (Brott and Mueller 1987). The authors hypothesize that the eastern half of the RCT, covering 7 acres in total, is likely still buried (Brott and Mueller 1987).

Sixteen features were located within the excavated areas of RCT, including heavily pot-hunted trash features, basements and structural remnants. A laundry feature (Feature 5) was recognized in the field by a starch layer, in which were embedded more than 1500 European-American buttons (Mueller 1987).

Of the approximately 40,000 vertebrate specimens recovered from RCT, a quarter was avian remains, 95% of which were chicken. Fish and reptile remains were found, but not as abundantly as the mammalian faunal remains, which were strongly dominated by cuts of pork. The following fauna are listed in order of greatest number at RCT: pork, beef, cat, sheep, rabbit, turtle, rat, squirrel, and snake. Turtle and snake are known to have been used for their medicinal properties; tokay geckos, imported from China, had a purely medicinal application in the treatment of cough, asthma, or impotence (Langenwalter II and Langenwalter 1987).

Botanical remains indicate the possible presence of walnut, lychee, and ginkgo trees within the Chinatown. Chinese olives, coriander seeds, lotus seeds, mung beans, and possibly cowpeas were imported from China, while apricots, of European-American origin, were also consumed (Kent et al. 1987). Two dove aviaries are historically documented on site at RCT. Doves were considered a food contributing to a long life, according to Cantonese folk beliefs, and were preferentially consumed by elderly Chinese. Moses and Whitmore (1987:249) deem this but one example of the "retention of traditional practices" evident in the foodways of the Overseas Chinese at RCT.

As is common at overseas Chinese sites, "utilitarian stoneware" was recovered in diverse forms. While the authors save specific numbers for a later monograph, the types of brown glazed stoneware at RCT are of the typical type: spouted pots, shouldered vessels, barrel and globular jars, and liquor bottles (*Ng Ky Py*) (Brott 1987).

A minimum number of 2,767 ceramic items were recovered from RCT. Thirty-three percent were of the "Four Seasons" pattern, 21.5% were of the Pale Green ("Celadon") variety, 17.2% were of the "Three Circle Dragonfly" pattern, and 2.3% were *Shuang Hsi* ("Double Happiness"). The remaining items were of other Chinese patterns (16.9%), Japanese items (5.9%), and ceramics of indeterminate Southeast Asian origin (2.4%) (Mueller 1984).

A minimum of 2,174 glass bottles was recovered from the RCT excavations. Bottle hunters vandalized at least two features, making this value smaller than it would have been (Blanford 1987). Medicinal items aside, alcoholic beverage containers strongly dominated the assemblage overall, with 635 "miscellaneous alcoholic" bottles recovered, in addition to 354 beer and ale, and 163 wine and champagne bottles. (Blanford 1987:192). Soda, food containers, canning jars, and milk bottles were found in lesser amounts.

Sixty-nine ornaments of a personal nature, including glass beads, jade and jade-like bracelets, buttons, chains, a man's pocket watch, bone hair picks, and hand-held fan parts were recovered from RCT (Noah 1987). Twenty-nine toiletry bottles were recovered, mostly from Feature 0 (Blanford 1987).

Over 400 artifacts related to opium preparation and smoking were recovered from the Riverside Chinatown site, consisting primarily of pipe bowls, but also including glass lamp fragments, pipe fittings, opium boxes, and needles (Wylie and Higgins 1987).

Gaming-related items recovered from RCT include 659 glass *Wei-chi* (Go/Fan-tan) markers, 17 dominos, 10 dice and 2 Chinese chess pieces (Mueller 1987). Two-hundred-seventy coins were recovered from RCT, 31 of which were minted in the U.S. The remainder were round Vietnamese and Chinese coins with a square hole cut into the center. The authors point out that in addition to gaming uses, coins may have been used as buttons, in decoration, and in divination, as well as being marketable in the tourist trade (Akin and Akin 1987).

In terms of medicinal preparations found at the site, medicine bottles of American manufacture dominated overall, with 299 recovered. Asian medicine bottles were few (n=3), while Asian medicinal vials were far greater in number (n=193).

Chinese Laundry on Second Street, Woodland, California

The Chinese Laundry on Second Street in Woodland, California was excavated in 1980; the structure likely measured 30' x 30'. The structure was not technically a part of the Woodland Chinese quarter, which was located west of the site, 3 blocks over. The structure was likely a single-story, wood framed building containing 3-5 rooms. It was not likely a residence, given that censuses dating to the period indicate most laundry workers lived in rooming houses (Felton et al. 1984). Newspaper accounts indicate that the structure was demolished in the spring of 1880, and may have been in operation as early as the late 1860's.

Two archaeological features, Feature 8 and Feature 9, were excavated from what would have been underneath the laundry structure, likely cesspools filled following the demolition of the laundry in 1880. That the cesspools were filled after structural demolition prevents certainty that the fill is laundry-associated, but the study authors posit that the most likely origin for the fill is from historic grading of the site itself to fill the holes. The artifacts recovered from Features 8 and 9, therefore, would have been in the vicinity of the laundry during its use, and are likely associated with the activities of its occupants. Feature 6 represents a deposit of trash from both a European-American harness shop and the Chinese laundry operation (Felton et al. 1984.).

The site report does not treat most building materials found on the site, but Feature 8 is documented as containing an iron faceplate from a door lock. Sixteen buttons, the majority of them white porcelain, were found in likely association with the laundry. One of them, made of brass, appears to be potentially from a Chinese garment (Felton et al. 1984.).

A variety of fish species, including salted cod, were found in the Chinese features; Sacramento Perch and Sacramento Squawfish remains (in terms of MNI, not number of elements) were common in the assemblage, which was generally dominated by fish deemed poor eating by European-Americans (Schulz 1984). Roughly fifty percent of the 21 individual avian remains found in Features 8 and 9 were chickens, in a time when chickens were expensive and scarce in the markets of Central California; wild game birds were far cheaper to procure. This indicates that having chicken meat was culturally

important; the Chinese men at the laundry may have raised their own chickens to have an abundant supply. Additionally, the remains of 3 ducks, 2 geese, 1 quail, 1 dove, 1 song bird, 1 crow, and 1 parrot (presumably a house pet) were recovered from the cesspool feature. Eggshells of an unknown species were likewise encountered (Simons 1984). In terms of mammalian fauna consumed, large cuts of pork predominated, comprising 80% of the sample. Thirteen percent were small cuts of beef, 2% were small cuts of mutton, and 5% were cat and squirrel (Gust 1984). Flotation studies indicate that the Chinese deposits contained the remains of 5 vegetables, three of which were Chinese in origin. In evidence were peanut, Chinese squash, winter melon, coconut, pumpkin, fig, bitter melon, blackberry, elderberry, and grape (Honeysett 1984).

The “Four Seasons” pattern was the most commonly represented Chinese ceramic pattern at the Woodland site, with rice bowls the most commonly recovered item, although varying sizes of cups and plates were also found. “Three Circle Dragonfly”, “Double Happiness”, and “Winter Green” (Celadon) items were also recovered. Functional items in Brown-glazed stoneware were recovered, representing at least 28 items; types included large globular jars, large barrel jars and lids, wide mouthed food jars and lids, spouted soy sauce bottles, an alcohol bottle, a domed lid or pan, and a food processing vessel with a scored interior surface. Relatively few European-American ceramics (n=8) were recovered from unequivocally Chinese contexts. These include earthenware, yellow ware and stoneware fragments, including those from a plate, bowl, bedpan, and jug. Evidence of at least 13 individual glass vessels, all of European-American manufacture, was found in Features 8 and 9. Ten of the vessels contained alcoholic beverages (champagne, wine, bitters), two were soda water bottles, and a single bottle was related to personal toiletry (Felton et al. 1984).

Personal items found in association with the Chinese occupation include a fragment from a French glass toiletry bottle from Feature 8, as well as the remnants of three bone toothbrushes. A rare find in Overseas Chinese site, remnants of black silk articles—thought to represent imported clothing or decorative items—were found (Pope 1984).

Leisure activities undertaken at the site are evident in the seven Chinese and Annamese (Vietnamese) coins, likely place markers for the game *fan t’an*, recovered from within the project area (Farris 1984). The remains of at least 25 opium pipe bowls and sheet brass opium tin remnants were found within the project area, but no kaolin clay pipe remnants were recovered from the Chinese deposit. Evidence of only a single ceramic traditional beverage bottle (*Ng Ky Py* style) was found in association with the Chinese occupation (Felton et al. 1984).

This appears to represent a primarily commercial structure, although the presence of numerous opium-related artifacts suggests that it may have served as an informal gathering place for the consumption or procurement of opium.

Wing Lee Laundry, San Francisco, California

Archeo-Tec, Inc. conducted field excavations during January 2001. The Wing Lee Laundry site, deemed Feature 11, was one of eleven subsurface cultural features documented within the project area. The deposit was associated with a space serving as both residence and place of business. Archival and artifactual data indicate that the laundry was in operation by at least 1860; by 1887 the structure had been razed. Patterns of burning observed within the structure suggest that the building burned with most of its contents inside; the floor of the structure was largely unburned, indicating that the fire started in the upper levels and collapsed inward.

A very large quantity of buttons (n=1,492), only one of which was definitively of Chinese manufacture, was recovered from the site, scattered over the floorboards of the structure. Additionally, 16 pieces of footwear with pegged soles were uncovered, suggesting that shoe manufacture and/or repair was also occurring on site. One structural remnant documented was a feature made of brick, exhibiting the features of both a wok stove and cylindrical cooker, which would have allowed for versatility in food preparation (meat roasting and wok cooking), in addition to use in heating the large amount of water necessary for a laundry operation. Pig bones were the most commonly recovered faunal type (47%), followed by those of sheep (17%), cow (13%), avian taxa (12%), and fish (8%). Most pork cuts were of low price, as were mutton cuts, while a higher number of beef cuts were moderately priced items.

Chinese-made ceramics exhibit striking variety, and tableware in particular are present in notably large numbers. A minimum number of 165 Three Circle Dragonfly (stoneware) rice bowls were recovered, along with far lesser numbers of other patterns on stoneware (≥ 19 items). Porcelain items were dominated by Celadon Ware, with rice bowls and serving bowls recovered in large numbers (334 and 198, respectively). Celadon wine and tea cups, as well as shallow dishes and spoons were present. Enamel Flower Ware (4 Seasons pattern) dominated the Porcelain wares, with a minimum of 127 vessels recovered; rice bowls make up the majority. Two teapots, two teacups, and a ginger jar with unidentified patterns were also recovered. The authors speculate that the site may also have served as an "unofficial" restaurant for local Chinese, given the large number of tableware items.

Stoneware mineral water bottles, salt-glazed ale bottles, fragments of two yellow ware mixing bowls, Rockingham ware, 302 vessels of white improved earthenware (primarily cups), and opaque porcelain items, many bearing European-American makers marks, were recovered from the laundry. The remains of at least 256 individual glass vessels were recovered, 101 of which were alcoholic beverage bottles. Soda water bottles, food and condiment bottles, and a single French perfume bottle were recovered. Notably, the vast majority of the 23 Hostetter's bitters bottles recovered from the project area were associated with the Chinese laundry. Residues of bluing, a blue dye used to counteract the yellowing of white fabrics in mineral-laden water, were found in a number of these bottles, indicates the re-use of European-American bottles for purposes specific to the Overseas Chinese community (Pastron et al. 2003). This exact type of bitters bottle was found at a laundry site in El Paso, Texas, with paper labels affixed to them written in

Chinese advertising a cleaning fluid. This type of bottle reuse was not uncommon during the 19th century when glass containers were relatively expensive. At the El Paso site, all of the bottles exhibited slight imperfections in their embossing, which lends support to the idea that they never contained bitter, but—as flawed materials—rather were sold wholesale to a Chinese laundry detergent manufacturer who filled and distributed them to the community of Chinese laundrymen throughout the United States. This important piece of evidence links the people living a very broad Chinese community (Staski 1993).

Personal items recovered from the laundry site were scarce, and include a plastic comb, a bone hairbrush, 6 toothbrushes, and two “trade” beads. Evidence of recreational activities, however, abounded. A minimum of twelve opium pipe bowl types, of both circular and eight-sided varieties, was found. Additionally, a possible opium-smoking needle was recovered. Kaolin clay pipe fragments were also found, indicating the smoking of tobacco. Alcohol consumption is evident in the presence of the traditional ceramic beverage bottles and glass alcohol bottles, described above. Eight flat, disc-shaped ceramic items, likely gaming pieces for the Chinese game of Go (*wei-ch'i*) were also recovered. A Chinese coin was also found, which may likewise have served as a gaming piece or marker.

Incongruously, fragments of a child’s ceramic tea set, a tiny porcelain doll, and marbles were part of the archaeological assemblage, although no children are documented in the census dating to the period for this site.

Medicinal practices are represented at the site by 109 medicine/apothecarial bottles of both Chinese and European-American manufacture; four fifths of the medicinal collection is of European-American origin.

The Wing Lee Laundry site represents a mixed-use residential/commercial site as well as an informal gathering place for local Chinese immigrants to eat and partake in recreational activities.

600 California Street, San Francisco, California

Excavated in 1988 by Archeo-Tec, Inc., the 600 California Street site represents the remains of a Chinese mercantile establishment. The site is located within the eastern third of the block bounded on the north and south by Sacramento and California streets, and on the east and west by Kearny and Grant streets. This location is near the interface of the present day Chinatown and financial district in downtown San Francisco. City directories and European-American ceramic makers marks suggest that the site was occupied between approximately 1851 to *at least* 1855. Archaeological evidence failed to clarify its reason for abandonment/destruction, which remains unknown.

The artifactual assemblage from 600 California Street is overwhelmingly dominated by ceramics, which are almost exclusively related to food transport, storage, preparation, presentation, and consumption. The two main ceramic types represented are Utilitarian Brown ware (*Jian You*) and Stoneware and Porcelain tablewares. Forty complete

Traditional Beverage Bottles were recovered, in addition to 50 rims and 17 bases of the same type. At least 17 soy pots were recovered, as were numerous straight-sided jars, of which there were three sizes. Shouldered food jars and a unique square-sided vessel with straight sides and sharp, angled corners were recovered. The glass bottle assemblage included primarily alcohol bottles, but also included condiment jars, olive oil bottles, and medicinal bottles.

While faunal remains from the Chinese deposit were not systematically analyzed, it was noted that bay clam shells and lard were found *in situ* in Chinese brownware containers.

A notably large number of toothbrushes (n=65) made from shaped mammal bones and lacking commercial markings were recovered, likely imported from China. Hair combs, a hairbrush, two green glass rings, 8 bracelets of mineral or glass, a brass earring, and 6 glass beads of European manufacture were likewise recovered from the Chinese deposit. Eighty-eight buttons, only one of which was Chinese, were found. Additionally, three chandelier bangles, a ceramic doorknob, three keys, a sharpening stone, a candle, and a picture frame were among the items recovered.

Evidence of recreational activities was found in abundance, including six opium tins, 40 opium pipe bowls, and fragmentary opium lamps. The remains of at least 5 kaolin clay pipes of European-American origin were also recovered, indicating a demand for tobacco-smoking accessories, although not as strong as that for items related to opium. Fourteen wooden dominos, two clay and two glass marbles were found. Twenty-eight Chinese, three U.S., 1 British, and 1 Japanese coin, likely used in games of chance, were recovered from the 600 California Street Project area.

A ceramic medicinal teapot, six Chinese glass medicinal bottles, and 1 European-American medicinal bottle evidence the use of primarily traditional medicine in the project area. Possibly ritual or spiritually associated, a single quartz crystal and five Chinese ceramic figurines were recovered from the Chinese deposit.

This archaeological site represents, in all likelihood, one of the earliest Chinese stores in San Francisco. The recovery of a large, very high quality vessel crafted at the Imperial pottery is indicative that at least some affluent Chinese individuals were present in San Francisco during the time period represented, and were willing to pay for such luxurious items. The majority of the items recovered, however, characterize the materials that would have been needed and sought out by Overseas Chinese in Gold Rush San Francisco (Archeo-Tec, Inc. 1992).

Sacramento Chinatown

Investigated in 1981 by the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University, this excavation exposed ten features on I Street, between 5th and 6th streets. This block was formerly part of Sacramento's Chinese District, along which Chinese merchants sold their wares. Archaeological evidence from the block, in the form of two true-north oriented drainage channels, suggests that geomancy (also termed *feng-shui*) was employed to ensure good business by the merchants on I Street. *Feng shui* is the

“practical art of positioning and designing cultural features in harmony with the forces of nature” (Praetzellis et al. 1987:44). A favorable building site should have its front to the south, and its rear to the north (Praetzellis et al. 1987:44). The drainage channels likely paralleled structures existing in the 1850s, prior to the establishment of formal parcel boundaries that did not take such orientation into consideration.

Artifacts recovered from the residences of Chinese merchants indicate that they may have had more contact with other Sacramento residents than other Chinese within the district. An assemblage of artifacts associated with the Chinese merchants on the block, while largely Chinese in nature, also contained European-American goods. The use or display of non-Chinese materials in Chinese merchant households may have been a visual indicator of their status as “boundary people”, individuals able to cross cultural lines dividing residents of the Chinatown from European-American culture (Praetzellis et al. 1987:45).

Oakland Chinese Laundry: 1813 Seventh St., West Oakland

The Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University undertook archaeological investigations of a Chinese laundry in West Oakland in 1995 as part of the Cypress Archaeological Project, which spanned the years 1994-1996. The laundry in question was situated on one of the 22 city blocks in which archaeological studies were undertaken. Located at 1813 7th Street, on Block 22, the remains of a Chinese laundry dating to the 19th century were found. A trench feature (Trench 5237) revealed many artifacts firmly associated with the Chinese laundry known to exist at the site. Notable in the artifact collection are large numbers of bluing balls (n=272), abacus beads, inkstone fragments (indicating literacy in at least one occupant), and many Dr. Hostetter’s bitters bottles (Yang 1999). As discussed earlier, these bitters bottles may not represent alcohol consumption, but rather indicate the purchase of detergent or bluing-filled bitters bottles distributed by a business serving the Chinese laundry industry.

The dominance of non-Chinese tableware is particularly notable, although overall roughly equal proportions of Chinese and European-American ceramics were recovered from the excavations associated with the Chinese laundry at 1813 7th Street. Pig, sheep and cow bones were present in roughly equal numbers, and were primarily inexpensive cuts, although a few high-priced cuts were documented. The consumption of peaches, tomatoes and figs were documented by flotation, as well as olives imported from China (Praetzellis 2005). Four Chinese brown-glazed stoneware jars in the deposit indicate the consumption of traditionally preserved foodstuffs (Yang 1999).

Artifactual evidence, coupled with historical data, suggest occupancy of three to five people. A paucity of opium-related artifacts suggests that large quantities of opium were not consumed, but a remarkably large (n=21) number of alcohol bottles were recovered. No gaming pieces were among the artifacts associated with the laundry, nor was evidence of Chinese traditional medicine found (Yang 1999).

It appears that this structure served primarily as a residential/commercial structure, and was not a laundry in which people gathered to procure or smoke opium, although the large number of alcohol bottles is suggestive of some "leisure" activities taking place on the premises.

6. LAND USE HISTORY

By Allison Vanderslice

INTRODUCTION

Mitigation Measure HIST-2a calls for the creation of a sensitivity study that includes a land use history. This will aid in the formation of an archaeological testing program for the Uptown Oakland Project. This section focuses specifically on establishing the history of land use within Parcels 1, 2 and 3 and the neighborhood park of the Uptown Oakland Project area. This land use history is used to determine areas where cultural remains may have been deposited within the project area. The identification of these areas provides a basis for the designation of archaeologically sensitive areas and for the formulation of testing recommendations within the Uptown Oakland project area. (See Section 9 for the location of Archaeological Sensitive Areas.)

Archival research for this section includes a review of Sanborn Insurance Company Maps from 1889 to 1951, United States Census records from 1860 to 1900, tax assessor's records from 1861 to 1878, block books from the 1870s to the 1910s, Oakland City Directories from 1869 to the late 1880s, local histories as discussed in Section 4, a limited review of indexed online newspaper articles, chart maps, and other historic maps. Research also included a review of geotechnical borings undertaken within the project area. This section concludes with a summary of previous development within the project area which may have already disturbed or destroyed cultural resources.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD (CA. 4000 B.C.-1776 A.D.)

No prehistoric sites have yet been recorded within the boundaries of the project site, which has never been subject to a formal archaeological study. The closest known prehistoric site to the Uptown Oakland Project area is [REDACTED]. Historic maps, discussed below, show a marsh and small tributary associated with the upper arm of the San Antonio Bay (later Lake Merritt) within and directly to the east of Parcel 3. This corresponds with a marsh deposit encountered in Boring 3 by Treadwell and Rollo (2004:15). The existence of this saltwater marsh and the relatively high water table makes this a reasonably ideal location for prehistoric land use, given prehistoric land use patterns presented in Section 3 and Section 5's review of archaeological investigation of nearby prehistoric sites.

Summary

The area surrounding the pond (as shown on the historic maps discussed below) and the areas surrounding Boring 3 are designated as possible area of prehistoric land use. While the area around the pond will be the focus of the testing program, this does not imply that this is the only area where such resources may be encountered. In this light, the entire project will be treated as potentially containing prehistoric resources, and all

areas where construction will impact soils below the historic fill will require periodic testing (see Section 9 and Section 10).

SPANISH AND MEXICAN PERIOD (1776-1848)

During the Spanish Period, the Uptown Oakland Project area lay within the extensive East Bay ranch holdings of first San Francisco's Mission Dolores and then Mission San Jose (see Section 4). Mission records state that sheep, cattle and grain were grown on these lands, which encompassed the entire eastern shore of the San Francisco Bay and extended into the Coast Ranges further to the east (Hendry and Bowman 1940:487). In the 1870s, the project area fell within the lands granted to Sergeant Luis Maria Peralta by Governor Pablo Vicente de Sola in the 1820s. The adobe headquarters of the Peralta's Rancho San Antonio (the title given to Peralta's lands) was located at present-day 34th Avenue within the modern Oakland city limits.

It is unlikely that either the Missions or the Peralta family utilized the present project area for any purpose except possibly for grazing cattle. No cultural resources from these eras have been previously recorded within the project site or in its immediate vicinity. However, it is known that the route of present day San Pablo Avenue, which constitutes the western boundary of the present subject area, was at that time utilized as a trail connecting the various ranches scattered throughout the East Bay region. With the exception of scattered, isolated items, which may have been lost or casually discarded within the present subject area, it is unlikely that any economic or social activity during this era would have left any lasting impression on the archaeological record.

Decades of archaeological investigations along similar roadways by Archeo-Tec and other firms (e.g., the Plank Road, a.k.a. Mission Street), have failed to recover any artifacts from this period. Recent work by Archeo-Tec in the south of Market area has indicated that areas located at the end of dirt paths tend to contain cultural material deposited from these periods (Pastron and Vanderslice 2005). Reviews of historic maps fail to show any road or path terminating within the Uptown Oakland Project area.

Summary

Cultural deposits from the Spanish and Mexican period are not anticipated within the project area, as no known activities took place there during these periods. Any cultural deposit from the Spanish or Mexican period encountered during any stage of the archaeological mitigation of the project area will be treated as potentially significant resources and will require evaluation. (For details, refer to the Unanticipated Resources section of the Testing Program Plan in Section 10.)

EARLY LANDHOLDERS WITHIN THE UPTOWN OAKLAND PROJECT AREA

The 1848 discovery of gold in the Sierra foothills brought settlers to the area in considerable numbers (Wood 1883). By the close of the Gold Rush era, an increasing number of squatters had settled upon the lands of Rancho San Antonio. Many of these

Anglo-American pioneers soon claimed dubious ownership of most of the land originally granted to the Peralta family by the Spanish government during the first quarter of the 19th century. The first Anglo-American land owner of the Uptown Oakland Project area, Joseph Irving, had purchased the land from Vicente Peralta, and the courts upheld his land title over the years. The following section traces the early landholders starting with Irving, and it chronicles their development of the project area as recorded in the historic record. The foundation for this research is several maps of the project area drafted prior to the first Sanborn Insurance Company map, which was created in 1889. Supplementing these maps are city directory listings, newspaper articles, tax records and block books.

From the 1860s to the 1880s, the project area's main property owners were the Delger and Hogan families. Before moving on to discuss these families, we must summarize the maps used in this research. These maps and all other figures are found at the end of this section.

Maps of the City of Oakland and the Project Area from The 1850s to The 1870s

The earliest map of the project area used for this sensitivity study was the 1859 *U.S. Coast Survey Entrance to the San Francisco Bay* chart map (See Figure 6.1). This map shows a developing street grid that matches Kellersburger's survey of Oakland, extending from the San Antonio Estuary to 14th Street. It also shows the progress of development and building within Oakland, most of which clusters around Broadway (then Main Street) and south of 9th Street. The Uptown Project area is well outside of this development. No structures are depicted within the project area. San Pablo and Telegraph avenues are shown with dotted lines running alongside the project area.

The second map is the 1859 *Map of Oakland Showing the Position of the Property of Josef Irving dec.*, filed with the Recorder's Office of Alameda County on May 11, 1859 (see Figure 6.2). This map shows various parcels of Oakland along with the original divisions and unsold subdivisions of the Irving Estate. The project boundaries are located within a plot of land labeled Irving's Reserve. No buildings or structures appear on this map. Modern day San Pablo and Telegraph Avenues are labeled "County Road" and "Peralta Road", respectively. This map shows that the lands between the San Francisco Bay and Lake Merritt (which is labeled "Estuary") have been parceled out and are for the most part privately owned.

This map also depicts a finger of the "Oakland Estuary" (now Lake Merritt) protruding into the project boundaries. This is the first historic map to show this interesting physical attribute. As discussed above, geotechnical borings corroborate the existence of marsh deposits within the project area. This saltwater pond would have offered abundant food sources for Native Americans of the area prior to European-American occupation and might also have been used by the early landholders and the Uptown Chinatown population. The pond, therefore, might contain cultural material associated with several groups that occupied or may have occupied the project area. This is discussed in more detail below.

The third map is *Whitcher's Official Map of Oakland* (Figure 6.3). This map was filed with the County of Alameda's Records Office in 1868, but it must have been drafted prior to this date, as the block numbers on the map were used at least as early as 1862 in the tax assessor's records. This map situates the project area on two lots: Lot 233, which is 4.76 acres, and Lot 284, which is 8.96 acres. San Pablo and Telegraph are named as such at this point. This map also shows that the delineation of blocks with assessor's numbers has been extended and shows that Irving's properties have been divided into smaller parcels. As the purpose of this map is to delineate property boundaries, it depicts no structures or development. This map shows a finger of the "Oakland Estuary", (Lake Merritt), extending into the project boundary, but it depicts the pond in more detail than the Irving map.

Boardman's Map of Oakland (see Figure 6.4) shows the property lines and the names of the property owners. This map identifies Hogan and Delger as the property owners of the Uptown Oakland project area. It shows that Lot 284, Delger's property, has been divided and that Campbell now owns the southern portion of this property, outside of the Uptown Oakland project area. The east-west street grid appears for the first time on this map, and all three streets surrounding the Uptown Oakland project area are likewise depicted. The pond shown in previous maps is still pictured; however, the tributary extending from Lake Merritt is shown several blocks away and is not connected to the pond.

Figure 6.5 is the Snow & Roos Bird's-eye View of Oakland from the early 1870s. It offers a rare, "reasonably accurate" three-dimensional view of Oakland (Praetzellis 1994:44). This illustration is useful for understanding the lay of the land in the 1870s. A single homestead, with what appears to be a windmill and water tower, is shown along Frederick Street (now 19th Street), near San Pablo Avenue. A cluster of narrow wooden buildings at corner of San Pablo Avenue in the vicinity of Delger Street, which had not yet been opened, likely shows the only representation of the Uptown Chinatown.

An 1872-1873 Map of Oakland, Page 283 found at the Oakland Map Room of the Oakland Public Library shows the property lines within the project area prior to opening and grading of William Street (see Figure 6.6). This map shows a small triangular parcel within Hogan's land (discussed in more detail below).

Block books show the size of lots, usually along with dimensions, and the owners of those lots by city block. Improvements to properties are often indicated in numeric amounts. Occasionally, the value of personal property is also given. The earliest block book found at the Oakland Public Library dates to 1878 (see Figure 6.7). This block book was consulted in order to establish the property owners of the parcels shown on the Thompson and West maps. These names were then cross-referenced with the city directory listings, 1880 Census records and subsequent block books from 1880, 1883, 1893, 1903 and 1913 in order to determine the names of residents. These documents indicate that the first major wave of development began to occur in 1876 as property was purchased from Delger and Hogan and new upper and middle class houses were built.

Figure 6.8 is the Thompson and West map of Oakland in 1878. By 1878, the blocks between San Pablo and Telegraph Avenues and 20th (Delger) and 19th (Fredrick) Streets have been parceled up by landowners Hogan and Delger. Hogan's portion of the blocks has split into numerous plots labeled as the "Hogan Tract". Delger's portion of the block remains one parcel. This map indicates only the size of the parcels and does not indicate individual parcel ownership or any land improvements. Streetcar lines have been established along both San Pablo and Telegraph Avenues.

Sanborn Insurance Company maps (Figures 6.9-6.12) show plan views of buildings and offer general information on the buildings' use. These maps, while instrumental in tracing late 19th Century development within the project area, have limited use for locating development prior to the 1880s. Comparison of the structures on the Sanborn maps to historical records and maps dating to the 1860s and 1870s can, however, offer insights into development during these periods.

Summary

Combined, these maps indicate that the Uptown Oakland project area was owned by Irving in 1859. The area north (and west) of the original city street grid had been parceled in a variety of lot sizes, indicating that these areas were purchased and possibly developed by the early 1860s. The project area was divided into Lots 283 and 284 by the 1860s. Later maps indicate that the owners of these lots were Hogan and Delger. Telegraph and San Pablo avenues appear in the same location on all of these maps. It is not currently known whether these roads were dirt paths or more substantial roads during the 1850s and early 1860s.

The east-west streets surrounding the project area first appear on the Boardman map, which corresponds to the dates that resolutions were passed to open those streets (Naruta 2005:Table 1). The exact date of construction for these streets is not currently known. Conversations with Betty Marvin at the Oakland Cultural Heritage Survey in June, 2005 revealed that 19th Street, formerly Frederick Street, was also known as Curve Street and was in existence prior to the creation of the Snow and Roos map in the early 1870s. The 1872 Oakland Map shows both Delger Street (now 20th Street) and Frederick Street (now 19th Street). Both the city directories and tax assessor's records began to use those street names by 1872. William Street is not shown on the 1872 Oakland Map. It was most likely opened during the mid-1870s.

According to the 1859 chart map, no structures or other development had occurred within the project area by end of the 1850s. The Snow and Roos map shows a single estate fronting on Frederick (19th) Street and two rows of narrow wooden buildings at the corner of Delger (20th) Street and San Pablo. These narrow buildings most likely represent the Uptown Chinatown. No other known historic maps indicates structures or development within the project area until the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map.

The Delgers and the Hogans

The 1868 *Boardman's Map of Oakland* (Figure 6.4) shows the Uptown Oakland project area divided into parcels with the names the property owners, Hogan and Delger. These

property owners were traced in Oakland city directories, the tax assessor's records and block books, and the census records. Attempts were made to match their property with development shown on the early 1870s Snow and Roos bird-eye view of Oakland and the Sanborn Insurance Company Map.

This research was undertaken for two reasons—first, to establish the locations of structures or other land improvements made by these individuals within the project areas, particularly structures not shown on the later Sanborn maps. Second, the Uptown Chinatown located within the project area was on Hogan's land, and it was determined that further research on Edmond Hogan, his family and his land holdings could provide insight on that settlement.

The Delger Family

Frederick William Delger is often referred to as Oakland's first millionaire. He made his living as a shoe and leather goods merchant in Oakland until he was able to invest in a sizable amount of real estate. Delger developed his own large estate with an aviary, water tower and greenhouse at the corner of Telegraph and 19th Streets (formerly Frederick Street). This house was home to his wife Ernestine, and their four children, Matilda, Annie, Edward Frederick, and Lillie, who were born in New York, San Francisco, and Oakland between 1849 and 1866. The estate also included at least one "honeymoon" cottage inhabited by Delger's children, which since was moved to Preservation Park. This estate also housed several of Delger's grandchildren, one of whom was Lillian Moller Gilbreth, the inspiration for the novel *Cheaper by the Dozen* (Tribune 2004). The novel was written by two of their 11 children and was the inspiration for the classic film 1950s film of the same title, as well as the more recent release with Steve Martin. Gilbreth attended UC Berkeley and during her graduation in 1900 was the university's first woman commencement speaker.

Location of The Delger Estate

The first record of the Delgers within the project area appears in the 1861 tax assessor's records, the earliest assessor's record located in the Oakland Map Room at the Oakland Public Library. This record states that Delger owned Lot 284, describing it as follows,

Bounded on the north by property of John Hobart with the division line running through a small pond. Bounded on the east by Telegraph Road, on the south by P. Potter or Lee's [slightly illegible] Garden and on the west by lands of E. Hogan. The southwest corner touches San Pablo Road.

Delger's land holdings in 1861 were valued at \$1125, with improvements valued at \$4000. Noted improvements consist of an unfinished house. The 1862 tax records valued the land and improvements at \$5400 and list his personal estate as furniture, cash, horses, cows and buggies. Presumably the house was complete at this time, so it is likely that the Delgers were living within the project area from the early 1860s.

The first city directory listing for Frederick Delger, in 1870, places him on Frederick Street, along the west side of Telegraph. The 1878 block book also shows a substantial piece of unparceled, improved land owned by Delger in this location.

An Estate on the Snow and Roos Map

The Snow and Roos map shows a single estate fronting on Frederick (now 19th) Street near San Pablo Avenue (Figure 6.5). A two-story house is pictured along with a windmill and water tower. Based on the Witcher map, this house is shown within Edmond Hogan's property. Hogan, however, did not live on his land until 1872 (see below). While the Delger estate was located closer to Telegraph Avenue, the house on the Snow and Roos map generally matches later depictions of the Delger estate. Therefore, it is likely that the Snow and Roos map shows the general configuration and location of the Delger estate instead of indicating the location of an otherwise unknown development within the project area.

The Delger Estate on the Sanborn Maps

The 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map shows the Delger estate as a large two-story house fronting on Frederick Street. Behind and to the west of the house are greenhouses and birdhouses. Further to the west are various sheds, an elevated water tank and a windmill (which is more clearly indicated on the 1902 Sanborn Insurance Company map).

The 1902 and 1912 Sanborn Insurance Company maps depict only minor modifications to the estate. Within the area of the neighborhood park it appears that the greenhouse and aviary buildings have undergone some construction since 1889 but are similar in size. A similar collection of sheds and the windmill appear along the eastern edge of Parcel 2.

Other Developments in the Project Area by the Delger Family

An odd triangular parcel within the vicinity of this estate on the Snow and Roos map was traded between Hogan and Delger several times, starting in 1869, hinting at possible development within this area. This triangular parcel appears on the 1872 Oakland Map (Figure 6.6). It falls within Parcel 2 of the Uptown Oakland project.

Delger may have undertaken further development in Parcel 3 of the Uptown Oakland project area. The block book from 1878 indicates that the lot at the corner of Telegraph Avenue and William Street, as well as Lot 25, (both in Parcel 3), were both still owned by Delger and had undergone substantial improvements (see Figure 6.7). The 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map shows houses on these lots, and it is possible that they were built by the Delgers during the 1870s.

Land Sales and Purchases by Frederick Delger during the 1870s and 1880s

Review of the tax assessor's records and block books indicates that Delger began parceling and selling land within the project area by the mid-1870s at the latest. New landholders in Parcel 3 during the mid to late 1870s included Mrs. E. G. Richmond, J. O. Hauscomb, C. B. Jillson, J. Prost, Classen, J. Greenwood, and Lillencratz. Many of these landholders actually lived on their land by the late 1870s and continued to reside there during the 1880s.

During the 1880s Delger began buying parcels to the west of his large estate between Frederick (19th Street) and William Street. The 1880 block book shows that Delger had bought Lots 17, 18 and 19 but had sold the triangular lot discussed above back to Hogan. By 1889, as shown on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map, the Delger estate had extended another 90 or so feet westward along both William and Frederick (later 19th) streets toward San Pablo Avenue.

Summary

Frederick Delger owned a substantial portion of the Uptown Oakland project area by 1861. He proceeded to construct a large family estate on his property, which he and his family moved to in 1862. The first depiction of this estate may be on the early 1870s Snow and Roos maps. The 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map offers a detailed picture of the Delger estate, including a main house and aviary outside of the current project area; a greenhouse and aviary, located within the proposed area of the neighborhood park; and several sheds and a windmill, located in the western section of Parcel 2.

Delger and Hogan exchanged property within Parcel 2 of the Uptown Oakland project several times during the 1860 to the 1890s, including the irregular triangular lot fronting on 19th Street. A combination of block books and city directory listings also indicate that Delger developed two lots within Parcel 3 of the Uptown Oakland project area.

Land Use by the Delger family consisted of constructing a greenhouse, aviary, barns or stables, and sheds on the property. Houses (or some other form of improvement by the Delgers) are recorded in Parcel 3. Privies and wells were probably in use until the 1880s, but possibly until the mid-1890s. Both a windmill (probably erected to pump water from a nearby well) and a water tower are shown on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map. The purpose of the irregular triangular lot within Parcel 2 is currently unknown.

Edmond and James Hogan

The 1868 Boardman map identifies “Hogan” as the other primary property owner for the Uptown Oakland project area during the 1860s to the 1880s. Delger’s history is relatively straightforward; he prospered from his real estate purchases and built a large estate where he and his family dwelled as part of Oakland’s ruling elite into the 20th Century. Edmond Hogan and his son James, on the other hand, have left a scattered history which has been painstakingly reassembled in order to shed some light on this family and on the areas where they may have left traces of occupation and development within the Uptown Oakland project area.

Edmond Hogan immigrated to the United States from Ireland by 1848 (Naruta 2005). He earned his fortune first from mining and then from real estate investments. The 1880 Census values Edmond’s estate at \$8000. His occupation in both the census and city directory is listed as “gardener.” James and his family emigrated from Ireland to Oakland in the mid-1860s.

In contrast to the Delger estate, no structures on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map are easily traced to the Hogans. As with the Delgers, researches consulted tax assessor's records, block books and city directory listings with the aim of establishing the location and extent of development by the Hogans in the Uptown Oakland Project area. While these records were helpful, articles found by searching an online indexed database of the newspaper articles from 1874 to 1878 offered the greatest insights.

Edmond Hogan's Residences

The 1861 tax assessor records Edmond Hogan as the owner of Lot 283, which appears on Whitcher's map. This lot was valued at \$380 with \$50 of improvements, namely a fence. Edmond Hogan extended his land to the north by acquiring Lot 282 in 1868 (see the Whitcher map), and in 1867, he purchased .39 acres to the south of current-day 18th Street. Two hundred dollars of improvements are recorded for this latter property, the first improvements listed since 1861. The first city directory listing for Edmond Hogan, in 1872, places him on the east side of San Pablo Avenue near 18th Street, within this property. Edmond lived at this address, which is outside of the Uptown Oakland Project area, until 1877.

The 1880 Census gives no street address for Edmond, but his name is listed between Charles Smith and B. F Schunhoff, property owners along the north side of William Street from the late 1870s onward. This places Edmond generally along William Street in either Parcel 1 or 3 of the Uptown Oakland project area. No improvements are given for any of Hogan's property in this area. The most likely location for Hogan's house, according to the order of the 1880 Census, is an irregularly shaped lot found at the intersection of Delger's and Hogan's lands, near the western edge of Parcel 3. Edmond is also listed as living along the north side of William Street between San Pablo and Telegraph in both the 1880 and 1883 city directories. Two lots located at the corner of San Pablo Avenue and William, within Parcel 1 of the Uptown Oakland Project area, have improvements of \$1200 and were owned by Hogan during the early 1880s. Unfortunately, no other information on the location of Hogan's dwelling could be found, and neither buildings nor development appear in any of these areas on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map.

James Hogan's Residence

The first city directory listing for James is in 1869, where he is listed as a laborer residing on Franklin between 7th and 8th streets. From 1872 to 1877, James is listed in the city directories as a milkman or drayman, residing on the north side of Frederick between San Pablo and Telegraph, along the south side of Parcel 2 of the Uptown Oakland Project. James is not listed as residing within the project area after this period.

The Destruction of the James Hogan Residence and Dairy Farm

An 1877 article, written on the accidental fire at James Hogan's house, offers the most detailed description of this estate and of the Hogan family.

On May 28, 1877, the *Oakland Evening Tribune* published a front page article entitled, "THE FIRE, Heartless Conduct of a Wealthy Old Miser." The article concerns Edmond

Hogan's response to the accidental fire that destroyed his son's home. It describes James T. Hogan's home, midway down Frederick Street between Telegraph and San Pablo avenues, as adjacent to lands of Frederick Delger. Hogan's losses are enumerated as follows: "his dwelling house and a great portion of his furniture, his barn, sheds and stable, ten tons of hay, a wagon, three cows and a horse—the whole being valued at \$1,400, with no insurance." James Hogan's wife and children attempted to move the remnants of their household into a nearby vacant house owned by Edmond Hogan. According to the article, Edmond arrived and locked his daughter-in-law and grandchildren out of his house. The article describes Edmond Hogan as "a wealthy old miser, well-known and almost universally despised in Oakland."

An outraged crowd of a thousand people, it was reported, congregated at the property, causing Hogan to lock himself in his own house. The crowd continued to jeer him and threatened a hanging. The article continues to explain how James T. returned to his property and that "the younger Hogan concluded to let his goods remain on the premises so as to hold possession of the place, about which a law suit is pending between himself and his father."

The article then continues to offer a brief history of the conflict between the Hogans:

Edmond Hogan is eighty years of age, and his son is forty. The old man came to Oakland many years ago and got hold of a quantity of real estate, the appreciation in value of which made him very wealthy. Several years ago he sent for his son, who was still residing in Ireland, and placed him in possession of the premises where the fire occurred yesterday, no papers having been drawn up or passed between them. Subsequently the old man's generosity gave place to incurable and inordinate avarice, and he attempted to regain possession of the premises settled upon his son. A law suit resulted, and we believe is still pending in the Courts. This suit has been pending for three or four years, and about two years ago the old man became so exasperated at the thought that he might die of old age before regaining possession of the premises in question that he made his will—bequeathing to his son the sum of \$5. The old man's vengeful nature and avaricious disposition has gotten him into trouble in Oakland several times, and once before, we understand, placed his life in jeopardy. James Twohey Hogan, the son, has always borne an excellent reputation as an industrious and provident but liberal man and a good citizen, and in his misfortune the profoundest sympathy of his neighbors goes out toward him and his growing family.

The above article not only gives clues about the Hogan family but about their occupation of the Uptown Oakland project area. Based on the above description, we know James Hogan lived midway between Telegraph and San Pablo Avenue on the north side of Frederick Street (later 19th Street). This conforms to the city directory listing from this year, and the fire is most likely the reason why James is no longer listed at this address after 1877. The article describes a rather large estate with sheds, barns, tons of hay, cows and horses. This implies that a dairy farm was in operation within the project area. The article further indicates that Hogan's estate was adjacent to the Delger estate, portions of which also burned. While the exact location of James' house and dairy remain unknown, it most likely lay between the two properties owned by Delger fronting

on Frederick (19th) Street. This places this James Hogan property near the eastern edge of Parcel 2.

Summary

Edmond Hogan owned the western portion of the Uptown Oakland project area by 1861, but there is no clear indication that he lived there until 1880. The location of Edmond Hogan's house during the early 1880s is unknown. However, possible locations span two lots at the corner of San Pablo Avenue and William Street within Parcel 1, as well as an irregular lot near the western edge of Parcel 3.

James Hogan, Edmond's son, and his family resided midway between San Pablo and Telegraph Avenue along the north side of Frederick (currently 19th Street) until their home burned in 1877. This places James Hogan's property along the eastern edge of Parcel 2.

Land use by the Hogan family consisted of constructing houses, barns, stables and sheds on the property. Privies and wells were in use during much of this period, indicating that windmills for pumping well water, wells and privies were constructed on these properties. It is possible that James Hogan operated a dairy, the extent of which is currently unknown. Edmond Hogan was listed as a gardener and was probably gardening within the project area; the location, type and extent of his garden remains unknown.

THE UPTOWN CHINATOWN

Section 4 presents a discussion of the locations of the various Chinatowns in Oakland during the second half of the 19th Century. As discussed in that section, Oakland's political elite identified zones considered to be Chinese areas or Chinatowns, and the Chinese were forced to move their settlements several times from the 1860s to the 1880s to make way for middle and upper class residences and businesses. While some disagreement exists among historians on the sequence of establishment and length of occupation of these sites, all agree that a Chinatown was historically located along the east side of San Pablo Avenue near 19th and 20th Streets. We refer to this Chinatown as the Uptown Chinatown to avoid confusion with the Upper Chinatown at 22nd Street and San Pablo Avenue.

Settlement and Abandonment of the Uptown Chinatown

The Uptown Chinatown was likely the main Chinatown in Oakland between 1867 and the early 1870s. It is likely that Chinese first settled within the project area after the Chinatown on Telegraph burned in 1867; they were forbidden from rebuilding in that location (Ma and Ma 1982:32, Chow 1977:50).

It is not currently known how Edmond Hogan's lands were selected for the new Chinatown. The northwestern portion of Hogan's lands would have still been well outside of the fashionable districts during the late 1860s. Research on Edmond Hogan indicates

that he was residing on the southern tip of his land, and that he probably did not utilize the area of the Uptown Chinatown.

An 1872 newspaper article states that Chinese residents were moved from their homes on San Pablo to 2nd Street (*Oakland Daily Transcript* May 9, 1872, cited in Naruta 2005). As discussed in the historical context section (see Section 4), several Chinatowns existed within Oakland during the 1870s: the one near Grove and Jefferson Streets, and an Upper Chinatown on San Pablo Avenue at 22nd Street. It is not currently known when these other 1870-era Chinatowns were settled. However, a newspaper article found dating to 1876 confirms that a new Chinatown at San Pablo and 22nd Street had been established by 1872. This suggests that most Chinese residents moved from the project area by 1872. Records of Chinese businesses in the project area during the late 19th and early 20th Century may indicate that some Chinese remained (Fong 2005; Naruta 2005).

There are several possible causes for the removal of the Chinese population from the project area during the early 1870s, all of them related to the desire of the local property owners to increase the value of their property and to transform the area into a fashionable district. Newspaper advertisements taken out by Edmond Hogan indicate that he desired to sell his property by 1874, if not earlier (*Oakland Evening Tribune* September 24, 1874). John A. Hobart, a prominent property owner to the north of the project area and City Council president, was an active voice in moving the new City Hall closer to his own land holdings and in opening east-west streets between San Pablo and Telegraph (Naruta 2005:4-5). The opening of new streets required the removal of any residents or improvements within the proposed street line, and the objection and reimbursement process was a complex, bureaucratic maze designed to favor powerful property owners. Research into the creation of the east-west streets surrounding the project area indicates that resolutions were approved during the early 1870s (Naruta 2005:Table 1) and likely corresponded with the removal of the Uptown Chinatown residents in 1872. As discussed in the historic context section, running streets through a Chinatown was a common practice employed to remove Chinese residents. This tactic again came into play when Grove Street was opened through the 22nd Street Chinatown in the late 1870s (Bishop 1877:8).

The manner in which the Chinese left the Uptown Chinatown is unknown. There are no currently known historic records chronicling their departure. As discussed in Section 8, understanding the removal of the Chinese from the project area is one of several identified research questions. The pond located in Parcel 3, which was filled in during the 1870s, might have been filled with the unwanted remains of this abandoned Chinese settlement (Naruta 2005). The area of the pond has therefore been identified as an area where cultural material associated with the Uptown Chinatown may be found, warranting further study (see Section 9).

Characterizing the Uptown Chinatown

Researchers have been able to piece together limited information on the Uptown Chinatown. The 1870s Snow and Roos map depicts a double row of narrow wooden

houses constructed close together, possibly with walkway between them. An open area between the trees is shown to the east of these houses and might indicate that this area was cleared, perhaps for agriculture.

In her document prepared to aid this study, Naruta writes that “cross-referencing the names listed adjacent to the Chinatown in the census with contemporary city directories, the 1868 Boardman map, and the tax assessment rolls support identifying 1870 census sheets 223B-225A (households 1440-1464) as the enumeration of the [Uptown] Chinatown’s residents. Residents were listed as either ‘Laborers on R.R.’ or ‘Laborers in Quarry’. All those recorded were men, ranging in age from 19 to 50, with most being in their later twenties through their forties” (2005:4). Unfortunately, the author does not include the details of the research that lead to this conclusion and during our review of similar documents we were not able to reproduce this connection. This association, therefore, is currently taken as tentative.

However, a review of all concentrations of Chinese households within the 1870s Census confirms that most of Oakland’s Chinese population was comprised of single men between the ages of 20 and 50. Four or five concentrations of 20 to approximately 70 Chinese names are found in the census, with one settlement of over 150. These are recorded chiefly as men who are listed as railroad laborers, farmer and fruit orchard laborers, general laborers and independent farmer. Several dozen Chinese are also listed as servants and cooks residing in houses scattered throughout Oakland. Occasionally Chinese groceries and laundries are recorded.

Due to the paucity of primary or historical documents on Chinatowns in Oakland during this period it is difficult to characterize the Uptown Chinatown any further. Descriptions of other Chinatowns in Oakland and archaeological findings at other Chinatowns in California have been researched in order to aid in characterizing the Uptown Chinatown. These findings will now be summarized.

Accounts of the Upper Chinatown

Several newspaper articles discuss the Upper Chinatown located at 22nd Street and San Pablo. The most detailed article was written on August 19, 1876 in response to fears that the Chinese were spreading smallpox and to address a growing conspiracy to burn the Chinese quarters and massacre “some of the Mongolian inmates.” The Tribune sent investigators to the two “Coolie villages within the city limits” to investigate these areas and “give the results to the public.” The two areas were the southern Chinese quarter, which was contiguous to the railroad between Grove and Jefferson streets, and the Upper Chinatown. The summary of the Upper Chinatown by the Tribune investigators is quoted below. While the following description does not describe the Uptown Chinatown, it is likely that similar structures and activities took place within the Uptown Oakland Project area.

UPPER CHINATOWN.

Situated on a part of what is known as the "Tuttle Tract," near San Pablo Avenue, bounded on the north by Twenty-second street, and on the south by Jones street. The lease was given for five years and expires about next March.

One street runs east and west, and separates a double row of small frame buildings in number about thirty. Some of these are of quite respectable size and appearance, though the majority are small affairs, for, as we well know, the Chinaman does not go in very heavy on architecture, his main object being something to shelter him at the least possible *expense*, especially where he erects his own houses. Attention was first called to the well from which the inhabitants obtain all their water supply, but after a careful examination, we failed to discover any marked differences between it and a "Melican man's well." The water in both would probably possess the same common quality, that of being wet, and after asking the celestial who was drawing water with a kerosene can attached to a broomstick whether he had the small-pox, and receiving a decided negative, the party passed on... The houses as a general thing were found to be quite neat, were kept-swept after a fashion, and the walls generally papered and in some cases whitewashed...After going the rounds of all the houses through their stores... and into their opium dens... up narrow ladders to their sleeping lofts through the passages of their restaurants, barber shops and gambling houses, the party were unable to discover any indications of the dread disease...

In regard to drainage, in most cases it was found to be good and the yards kept in a dry and clean conditions, though near the entrance of the town we found two small pools of stagnant water which certainly needed attention. Almost the entire population is made up of the male element—one old woman and a girl of nine years being the only females we saw. On the whole the reporters were well pleased with the cleanliness and general air of health which prevailed in both towns, and the public may rest assured that at present, at least, there is no apparent danger of contagion from that source. Even in the case of disease the houses are so isolated that it would not be much to be feared as a single case in the heart of the city. (*Oakland Daily Evening Tribune*, August 19, 1876)

This description indicates a well-kept community comprised of small wooden structures used for both commercial and residential use. Houses appear to be aligned on an east-west running street, a configuration similar to the cluster of narrow wooden structures shown on the Snow and Roos map (see Figure 6.5). While no indication of business operations is given within census records, this article indicates that this Chinatown had offered various stores and services to its Chinese residents. Therefore it is likely that similar establishments existed within the Uptown Oakland Project area, even though the 1870 census offers no indication of such establishments.

Archeological Investigations and Accounts of Other Chinatowns

Other archaeological investigations of Chinatowns and historical accounts indicate that it was common for commercial establishments to be mixed with residential areas. Such establishments might include stores selling Chinese goods and foods, restaurants, gambling houses, laundries and opium dens. The "function" of a space should be seen as potentially in flux, however, depending on the needs of its occupants, and may have served many purposes, simultaneously or at different points in time. For example, Archeo-Tec's work at the Wing Lee laundry in San Francisco indicates that a single structure apparently functioned as a residence and laundry, as well as a communal gathering area where food and opium was consumed and gambling took place.

Another type of structure was the temple, frequently termed "joss house" in many site reports and historic accounts. Temples were structures in which rituals and activities

associated with Chinese religion were performed. These buildings typically contained a central altarpiece, statuary of the deity to which the shrine was dedicated, and assorted vessels associated with offerings, in addition to other items. The employment of religious iconography and associated materials were not limited to these structures, however. Figurines and incense burners have been recovered archaeologically from Overseas Chinese sites in areas other than temples. Artifacts likely associated with religious activities were recovered from deposits associated with both residential areas and commercial establishments, as paying homage to various deities at home and in the workplace was an integral part of Cantonese folk religion.

Land unoccupied by structures would frequently have been used for the cultivation of produce for personal or commercial use. Clear areas in the vicinity of the houses of Overseas Chinese were frequently used to grow plants (Greenwood 1993). Ma and Ma (1982:11-12) describe how Chinese farmers in the East Bay, mainly the Oakland area, would transport their produce to San Francisco and sell it to Chinese-owned wholesale houses at the Sansome Street market. These wholesalers, in turn, would hire Chinese peddlers to take part of the produce back to Oakland and peddle it there. This so-called "Basket Brigade" consisted of mostly San Francisco residents who made the trip by ferry daily and returned at night. It is estimated that 100 to 150 of these commuting peddlers collectively brought over 20,000 pounds of fresh fruit, vegetables, and fish daily to Oakland. They were an essential source of fresh produce until the late 1870s.

Numerous historical accounts, supported by archaeological data, document that in addition to vegetable gardens cultivated for commercial or personal purposes, Overseas Chinese habitually raised animals on any piece of land available to them. Chicken coops, hog pens, and dove aviaries are among the animal husbandry-related enclosures potentially existing within the project area. Identification of such features would assist in the detection of spatial relationships between structures and zones of activity within the Uptown Chinatown. They would also help to determine the extent to which the Overseas Chinese within the project area were self-sufficient.

Residential occupation and the maintenance of gardens, livestock, and aviaries would have made access to water and a system for waste disposal of vital importance. Municipal water and sewer systems were not available in the Uptown Oakland project area until the mid to late 1870s, and therefore the Chinese population either dug wells or transported water into the area. Privy vaults were presumably in use along with refuse pits for disposal of household refuse. Findings at other Chinatowns indicate that the Chinese established their own sewer systems, as at the Woolen Mills Chinatown, prior to the establishment of citywide systems. It is possible that such a system might have been constructed within the project area.

A Chinese Laundry on 20th Street

The *1882 Wells, Fargo Directory* listed a Chinese laundry within the project area at 565 20th Street (Fong 2005:Table 1), placing this previously unrecorded business near the intersection of 20th Street and San Pablo Avenue, in Parcel 1. The 1889 Sanborn map does not depict any structures at this address. It is possible that this business was part

of the Uptown Chinatown but was able to remain in the area until the western portion of 20th Street was fully developed, most likely during the mid to late 1880s (see below).

Summary

Various histories of the Chinese in Oakland have identified a historic Chinatown within the Uptown Oakland Project area along the east of San Pablo Avenue between 19th and 20th Street. The Uptown Chinatown was most likely occupied between 1869 and 1872, however, it is possible that some residents were able to remain in the area. The 1870s Snow and Roos map pictures two rows of narrow wooden houses near San Pablo along 20th Street, within Parcel 1. These buildings are likely the Uptown Chinatown. It is possible that gardening activities extended outward from this settlement, possibly to the east where a cleared spot is shown on the Snow and Roos map. It is also likely that the residents of the Uptown Chinatown made use of the pond shown on several historic maps in Parcel 3 along 20th Street. There also exists the possibility that the pond was filled at the same time that the Chinese moved from the project area and that unwanted remains of the Uptown Chinatown were disposed there.

Occupation by the Chinese within the project area most likely consisted of the construction of approximately two dozen wooden houses utilized for a combination of residential, commercial, religious and communal activities. Food and dry good stores, laundries, restaurants and boarding houses may have existed within the project area. Temples might also have been constructed. Farming and raising chickens and other animals may have been taking place within the project area. Wells and privy vaults were probably dug into the project area and there is the possibility of a more elaborate sewerage system.

LATE 19th CENTURY DEVELOPMENT

By the mid-1870s both Hogan and Delger had begun to sell their land to upper and middle class residents. The first buyers appear to have been real estate speculators, but by the late 1870s new property owners had taken up residence within the project area. By that time the streets within and surrounding the project area had been constructed, and in some cases they were paved and sewered. It is possible that by the late 1870s, the introduction of water pipes and sewer mains to the project area had rendered wells and privy-vaults obsolete. Generally speaking after wells and privies were no longer in use they were often filled with trash, creating a discrete deposit that can be traced to particular residents. Review of previous archaeological findings indicates that privies and wells are the most likely property type to be eligible under CEQA. Therefore, our research focuses on households from the late 1870s and 1880s.

Appendix A contains the 1880 and 1900 Census listings, along with descriptions of the Sanborn Insurance Company maps and partial block book data. The Sanborn Insurance Company maps are reproduced in Figures 6.9 through 6.12 at the end of this section. The addresses listed below are based on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map.

Late 1870s and 1880s Residents

As early as the fall of 1874 Edmond Hogan began advertising that he was selling his property between 18th and 20th Street along San Pablo (*Oakland Evening Tribune*, September 24, 1874). There appears to have been no buyers at this time, and more detailed advertisements were taken out after Hogan delegated sale of his land to an auction house:

Messrs. Woodward & Taggard, real estate auctioneers... will offer at auction at their salesrooms at two o'clock P. M. that finely located piece of property known as the "Hogan Tract" situation on San Pablo avenue, Frederick, Nineteenth and Twentieth street, being entire Blocks No. 2001 and 2002, of Boardman's Survey, in Subdivisions of 25x88 and 25x120, also several diagonal corner lots varying in size. This property is situated principally on San Pablo Avenue, which is the principal thoroughfare of the city, is graded and macadamized and sewerred, on which the horse cars run every seven and half minutes. This avenue is rapidly building up with substantial business houses. The property is within a short distance of the City Hall, center of the city, and near churches and schools. Frederick street is graded and macadamized. Twentieth street is also graded. The terms upon which this property will be offered renders it within reach of all to purchase, requiring only one-fourth in cash, and the balance in three equal payments in one, two and three years; no better opportunity has ever been offered in the city for investment. (*Oakland Daily Evening Tribune*, June 9, 1876)

As this advertisement states, the Uptown Oakland Project area had been greatly improved by the mid-1870s. By the mid 1870s, sewers extended to the half of Delger Street (now 20th Street) closer to Telegraph Avenue and to Telegraph Avenue south of Delger Street (Langley 1875:55). The advertisement for the sale of Hogan's property states that the streets were sewerred by 1877.

As discussed in the Historical Context section, water pipes and a sewage system for both street and household waste had been introduced to the Uptown Oakland Project area by the late 1870s. Health officers started fighting for the elimination of privy vaults by the early 1880s and encouraged houses to connect with the main sewer lines, which drained into Lake Merritt. Therefore, it is likely that houses constructed within the property were either built with connections to the sewer mains or were connected during the late 1880s. This is further confirmed by the lack of outbuildings on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map.

Identifying 1870s and 1880s Residents

To identify residents of the project area during this time, researchers cross-referenced the 1880 and 1900 Census, the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map, and the tax assessor's block books from 1878, 1880, 1883, 1893 and 1903. Researchers focused on associating houses from the Sanborn map with property owners named in the block books and residents listed in the census. This research identified residents from the late 1870s and 1880s for several houses within the Uptown Project area. Unlike the findings of previous archaeological projects in Oakland, many of these residents lived within the Uptown Oakland Project area for several decades.

The following list includes the names of the residents living within the project area during the late 1870s and 1880s who likely resided within the project area for more than several years.

Parcel 1

B. F. Schunhoff, druggist – 570 William Street

Period of Occupation: Owned and lived at this location from 1877 to at least 1900

Based on: 1878 Block Book, 1877 City Directory and 1880 and 1900 Census

Emma Kaiser – 577 William Street

Period of Occupation: Owned and lived at this location from 1880 to at least 1900

Based on: 1880 Block Book, 1900 Census

Parcel 3

F. C. and Sarah Hubbard – 521 20th Street

Period of Occupation: Owned property from 1883 until at least 1903, listed at address in 1900 Census

Based on: 1883, 1893 and 1903 Block Books, 1880 and 1900 Census, City Directories not checked

Gustavus Prost, hairdresser – 517 20th Street

Period of Occupation: Owned property from 1878 to 1882, listed at this address in 1880 Census, sold property to Classen by 1883, city directories not checked

Based on: 1878, 1882 and 1883 Block Book, 1880 Census

John Classen, barber – 515 20th Street

Period of Occupation: Owned property from 1878 until at least 1893, listed at this address in 1880 Census, city directories not checked

Based on: 1878, 1880, 1883, 1893 Block Book and 1880 Census

Jacob Greenhood, dry and fancy goods merchant – 1463 Telegraph Avenue

Period of Occupation: Owned property from 1878 until at least 1893, listed at this address in 1878 City Directory,

Based on: 1878 City Directory, 1878, 1880, 1883 and 1893 Block Books, city directories not checked after 1878

Dr. A. Liliencrantz, physician – 1459 Telegraph Avenue

Period of Occupation: Owned and lived at this location from 1877 until at least 1903

Based on: 1877 City Directory, 1878, 1880, 1883, 1893 and 1903 Block Books and 1880 and 1900 Census

Mrs. E. G. Richmond, widow and William Richmond, printer – 518 William Street

Period of Occupation: Owned property from at least 1878 to 1893, listed at this address in the 1876 and 1877 City Directory and 1880 Census, city directories not checked after 1877

Based on: 1876 and 1877 City Directory, 1878, 1880, 1883, 1893 and 1903 Block Books and 1880 and 1900 Census

Charles H. Smith, furnished goods – 530 William Street

Period of Occupation: Owned and lived at this location from 1878 until at least 1900

Based on: 1878 City Directory, 1878, 1880, 1883, 1893 and 1903 Block Books and 1880 and 1900 Census

Parcel 2

V. L. Fortin – 558 19th street

Period of Occupation: Owned property from the early 1880s through the turn of the century, listed at this address in 1900 Census

Based on: 1880, 1883, 1893, 1903 Block Books and 1900 Census records, city directory not checked

Late 19th and Early 20th Century Commercial Establishments

Review of the Sanborn Insurance Company maps along with the 1880 and 1900 Census and 1883, 1893 and 1913 Block Books indicates that the Uptown Oakland project area was occupied mainly by middle and upper class residences. There were few commercial buildings until the mid-20th Century. The following is a list of the commercial establishments shown on the Sanborn Maps listed by year. Research questions for these establishments are discussed in Section 8.

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

- A Blacksmith and Carriage shop at 1478 San Pablo Avenue, near William Street, in Parcel 1
- Stores located on San Pablo near 20th Street, in Parcel 1
- Veterinary hospital on William Street in Parcel 2
- Photo Gallery on San Pablo Avenue, near 19th Street, in Parcel 2

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

- A French laundry at 1478/560-62 San Pablo Avenue in Parcel 1
- A second laundry run by a single California-born French-American woman at 1484/570 San Pablo Avenue in Parcel 1
- Stores located on Telegraph Avenue, at the corner of the 20th Street, in Parcel 3

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

- Oakland Central Hospital at 530 and 535 William Street within Parcel 3
- An undertaker is located at the corner of William Street and Telegraph Avenue also within Parcel 3
- A Chinese garment factory is located in a newly erected building on the 1912 Sanborn Insurance Company map. This building housed a Chinese merchant tailor. Hing Chong and Co., a merchant tailoring company, occupied 1966-1968 and 1972 (also listed as 564-566) San Pablo Avenue between 1906 and 1923 (Fong 2005).

- Liquor store and saloon have been erected on San Pablo Avenue between 19th Street and William Street.

Summary

As discussed above, it is likely that privies were no longer in use by the late 1880s and 1890s. The same is especially true for wells. Trash pits or refuse scatters, however, might still be found in association with some of the businesses listed above. Material associated with these late 19th and early 20th Century businesses may still be found within the Uptown Oakland project area.

EXPECTED DISTURBANCES FROM PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENT

Late 19th Century Development

The Sanborn Insurance Company maps of the project area reveal that the majority of houses from the 1880s onwards had basements; this is usually indicated by “1B” or “2B” within the structure on the map. Basements from this period do not necessarily indicate a full subsurface level. According to Betty Marvin, City of Oakland, Cultural Heritage Survey Office, most houses from this period had basements either at ground surface or extending only a few feet below the ground (personal communication 2005). Aside from very large estates, most houses did not have concrete lined basements. They therefore had to stay well above the water level. Given this information, we have determined that cultural resources may be intact beneath structures with basements marked on the Sanborn maps.

Early 20th Century Development

According to title information obtained from Forest City Residential West, 20th Street expanded during the 1920s. According to the title records, this is the only change in street location since the filing of the 1876 Block Book for the project area. The following court case was cited in the title records: City of Oakland, Plaintiff vs. Alliance Land Company, heard in the Superior Court of the County of Alameda, Case No. 74689, recorded June 25, 1925 in Alameda County Records. The expansion of this street is probably the reason for the removal of all buildings fronting on 20th Street between the 1912 and 1951 Sanborn maps. Comparison of the block books with modern property boundaries indicate that 20th Street was widened 18 feet into the project area.

The 1902 and 1912 Sanborn Insurance Company maps also show possible subsurface disturbances within the project area as houses were removed and replaced with more substantial commercial structures. Stores displaced upper class residents along Telegraph near 20th Street by 1902. The opening of more businesses along San Pablo Avenue filled in open lots and developed backyard areas during this period. The extent of subsurface disturbance by this development is determined on a case by case basis in Section 9.

Mid-20th Century Development

The 1951 Sanborn Insurance Company map shows that almost the entire Uptown Oakland Project area had undergone substantial development since the creation of the

1912 map. The entire Delger estate had disappeared by 1951. The area of the proposed neighborhood park was occupied by a series of narrow buildings running north-south. These are labeled as a maintenance shop, restrooms and cold storage. The buildings appear to be associated with the large Market Center building that covered the rest of the Delger estate. None of these buildings are labeled as having basements, but their construction most likely disturbed the first few feet of soil.

An abandoned Chevron Service Station currently stands within the center of the proposed neighborhood park area. According to Treadwell and Rollo, four underground storage tanks were removed from the area in 1988. Three of these tanks contained gasoline and one contained waste oil. All had leaked into the surrounding soil (2005:10). Both the placement and the removal of these tanks disturbed soil in the neighborhood park area.

In Parcel 2, a row of buildings commercial buildings is shown fronting on San Pablo Avenue on the 1951 Sanborn Insurance Company map. Along 19th Street is a two-story residence that has been converted into two apartments; this appears to be the same house seen on the 1889 map. A building labeled "film finishing" is the only other building shown within the parcel; the rest it is a parking lot. In the late 1950s or 1960s a three-story parking structure was constructed across almost the entire parcel. This structure has a subsurface level along 19th Street that slopes from the east to west, reaching a depth of approximately 8 feet below surface. A two-story structure is currently located at the corner of San Pablo Avenue and William Street. This building accounts for the rest of Parcel 2 and has a single-story subsurface basement.

With the exception of three flats near the parcel's western edge, all of the buildings in Parcel 3 pictured on the 1912 map were removed by the mid-20th Century. A large building was constructed during this period at the corner of 20th Street and Telegraph Avenue. Several years ago it was demolished. No basement is indicated on the 1951 Sanborn Insurance Company map, and the staff of the City of Oakland did not know whether this building had a basement.

Summary

Limited subsurface disturbance from previous development is expected in Parcel 1 and 3. Several feet of disturbance is expected from the basements of houses built from the late 1870s onward and from the larger structures erected at the corner of William and San Pablo Avenue in Parcel 1 and at 20th and Telegraph Avenue in Parcel 3. Most of Parcel 2 has been impacted by the construction of a parking garage and the basement of the building at the corner of William and San Pablo Avenue. In regard to the neighborhood park area it is likely that the buildings on the 1951 Sanborn Insurance Company map disturbed at least several feet of soil during their construction and that the placement and removal of underground storage tanks for a gas and service station impacted soils as deep as nine feet.

7. POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROPERTY TYPES

Based on the historic land use section, previous archaeological investigations and the historic context section, potential property types have been identified for the Oakland Uptown Project area. Property types are artifacts or groups of artifacts that may have been deposited within the project area based on the historic activities identified in the historic land use section. Review of previous archaeological studies has aided in identifying the types of materials deposited by activities and land occupation as outlined in the historic land use section.

The identification of archaeological property types is crucial to the completion of the sensitivity study and the creation of a testing program. The identification of property types is tied to the development of research questions that will be used in assessing the CRHR-eligibility or the uniqueness of archaeological materials identified during archaeological mitigation of the Uptown Oakland Project area. The identification of potential property types to be found within the project area is also necessary in developing a testing program in order to identify those materials. There is always the possibility that unanticipated resources will be found and this possibility is discussed in Section 10.

The following discussion has been divided into prehistoric and historic period property types. It is important to remember that the following section presents the property types which *may* be found within the project area and that no previous archaeological investigation has occurred within the project area.

PREHISTORIC PERIOD PROPERTY TYPES

One of the goals of this Sensitivity Study is to identify prehistoric property types found in the archaeological record that may be used to describe patterns of behavior that may have taken place within the project area. From examination of a variety of archaeological studies of prehistoric sites within and around the San Francisco Bay region, four property types have been identified.

Determinations of predicted property types and their potential archaeological contexts are tied below to a discussion of relevant research issues that are important to the study of California's prehistoric inhabitants. The ability of property types to address these research themes is addressed in the following discussion. However, generally speaking, any intact prehistoric deposit found within the project site should be assumed to be a find of scientific significance and therefore eligible for the California Register under Criterion D. A specific program for evaluating features and assessing the Potential California Register Eligibility of prehistoric finds within the project site is described later in this document. Table 7-1 summarizes the types of archaeological deposits that can contribute to important research issues (described in further detail below).

Table 7-1. Research Potentials of Oakland Prehistoric Resources

Research Theme	Property Types
Chronology and Cultural History	A large and diverse sample of artifacts and assemblages for carbon-14 dating, obsidian hydration and sourcing, and cross-dating by artifact type through the Central California Taxonomic System that will aid in expanding the prehistoric cultural record and in establishing an organizational chronological framework.
Subsistence and Settlement Patterns	Data that will illuminate the spatial patterning of sites, seasonal migration patterns, and community structure as well as refining the information of ethnographic and ethnohistoric sources.
Succession of Prehistoric Populations	Data that relates to understanding cultural change and development over a long temporal period in a localized area, particularly environment changes, <i>in situ</i> technological development and the influence of other cultural groups.
Trade, Transport and Inter-Regional Contact	Exotic or non-local materials that will allow us to posit possible exchange patterns and external relations with other cultural groups.

Property Type Descriptions

Multi-Activity Sites

A multi-activity site is defined as containing more than one of the property types listed below. They may contain midden, hearth and ash features, housepits, burials, or other types of archaeological features. Village sites or shellmounds, as well as other types of habitation sites, would fall under this property type. These sites are especially significant for archaeological study and for a variety of research questions, particularly the relationship between various daily tasks and cultural patterns and social organization.

Isolated Burials and Features

This property type is generally less likely to address research themes than a more extensive deposit such as a multi-activity site. However, prehistoric human burials are always considered a significant find, due in part to their importance to their descendants and in part because a great deal of information about past peoples' health and traditional culture can be gleaned from their analysis. The extent to which these types of information can then be applied to relevant research questions varies widely depending on the archaeological context within which the burial, or feature, is found.

Lithic Scatters

Flaked stone tools and waste flakes from their manufacture are typically found in the form of a diffuse scattered deposit on the ground. These sites are significant in that they can answer a variety of research questions about prehistoric technologies, as well as provide exact dates for the deposits in which they are found. When lithic scatters are found on the surface of the ground, they are slightly less useful for identifying dates of deposition of a particular site, because they are generally assumed to have been subject to a greater degree of disturbance than buried deposits.

Isolated Artifacts

The prehistoric peoples of California utilized a wide range of material culture, such as tools made of stone, bone, antler and shell; decorative items made from shell, bone and stone; baskets and woven textiles made from plant fiber; and clothing and other items made from the skin and fur of animals. These items, just as today, were often lost or discarded during the course of travels and a variety of activities. When such items are found outside the context of a habitation site of some kind, their ability to address relevant research themes is limited, although they are inherently interesting. However, sometimes in the case of stone tools made of obsidian, important information can be gleaned about the context within which the tool was found by dating the artifact using obsidian hydration.

HISTORIC PERIOD PROPERTY TYPES

The historic urban landscape is an important source of information on past lifeways, as physical manifestations of those lifeways result in the creation of archaeological property types. One of the primary goals of this study is to identify historic-period property types found in the archaeological record that can be used to elucidate patterns of behavior that were present within the current project area.

The land use history of the Uptown Oakland project area, presented in the last section, will now be reviewed in order to identify potential property types. As discussed in the land use history section, areas of occupation were identified to the extent possible based on the available historical documentations. The record of land use prior to the creation of the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company, particularly as it relates to the Uptown Chinatown and the Hogan family, is vague. Possible archaeological property types for the Uptown Chinatown are based on historic descriptions of other 1870-era Chinatowns in Oakland and on the previous archaeological investigations of Chinese settlements reviewed in Section 5.

In Section 8, determination of expected historic period property types and their potential archaeological contexts is tied to a discussion of research themes possibly addressed by the following property types. The ability of property types to address relevant research themes determines the legal importance of that resource.

Property Type Descriptions

While it is impossible to predict every property that may be encountered during excavation, the five property types listed here encompass those remains most likely to be encountered, and are specific to the project area. They consist of archaeological remains representing refuse, architecture, landfill, infrastructure, and gardens, agriculture and animal husbandry. A discussion of these property types by Medin and Costello (2002), as used in the analysis of the Woolen Mills site, informs this section along with the property types listed in the Thomas L. Berkley Square project (Praetzellis 2004a).

Refuse

The most common and informative property types are refuse features which result from the domestic and/or commercial occupation of the area. The land use history indicates that commercial and residential features were often combined in the project area, particularly before the late 1870s, as it was common for those conducting business in this area to live in or adjacent to their businesses. Separation of a domestic feature from a strictly commercial one may be a fruitless effort in the field. However, this doesn't mean that refuse associated with the various commercial enterprises known to have existed within the project area is not expected. Waste from manufacturing and commercial enterprises offers an opportunity to examine discarded products which may illuminate manufacturing difficulties, as well as detail the various manufacturing processes being used.

Refuse-related property types encompass both hollow, refuse-filled features and sheet refuse. Hollow features include pits, privies and wells. Such property types were created specifically for functional use. In regard to location of these features,

[u]rban archaeological experience has shown that pits and privies are most often located near the back of house lots, while wells tend to be closer to the rear of the buildings and can sometimes be located under the house itself. Consequently the entire back yards of house lots were identified as archaeologically sensitive areas. Rear additions to houses were also identified as sensitive areas because they sometimes covered wells. (Van Bueren et al 2002: 20)

During their use or upon abandonment, they became a receptacle for refuse. The refuse provides the archaeologist with a discrete picture of the day-to-day behaviors of the people who used the facility. As such, these features have the ability to address important research questions and therefore may be significant under Criterion D of the CRHR. Hollow features associated with the Chinese settlement, particularly those found in connection with infrastructure or architectural features, may be unique archaeological resources under Criterion 1.

Sheet refuse includes broad artifact scatters. Sheet refuse often accumulates on living surfaces over a period of time as people discard refuse in their yards and working areas, a common 19th Century practice. The long accumulation time involved in the creation of such property types is problematic for archaeologists, depending on the occupational history of the location under review. It is difficult to make substantive interpretive statements from a sparse sheet refuse layer deposited over many years by several occupants. Sheet refuse layers that are composed of dense concentrations of artifacts and are capped by a layer datable to a specific event, however, retain the potential for strong association with specific occupants, and sufficient artifact quantity and variety to warrant analysis. Where such association is possible, discrete sheet refuse has the potential to address important research themes and may be potentially significant under Criterion D of the CRHR.

Architecture

Architectural properties include structural remains such as foundations, wall footings, platforms, collapsed wood buildings, ovens and stoves. This property type essentially encompasses all buildings and structures, including industrial (factories and workshops), residential (sheds, houses), and commercial (stores, restaurants, etc.). In many cases, the remains correlate to structures depicted on historical maps and other documents. In these instances, the ability of those remains to contribute to important research domains may be limited except to provide additional understanding of changes in construction techniques over time. Many research questions are often better suited to other research media such as analysis of primary documents. However, due to the lack of primary documentation of development within the project area prior to the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map, architectural remains may offer information that would usually be found on primary documents. This is particularly the case with architectural remains associated with the Chinese settlement.

Landfill

Most large urban centers in the United States have undertaken large landfilling and land modification projects at some point in their history. These projects usually consist of flattening hills and filling in bays, lakes and rivers. Historians and historical archaeologists have begun to study the processes and materials used during such land modification projects (e.g. Dow 1973; Prichett and Pastron 1981; Ostrogorsky 1987). Results of such investigations have reveal that a combination of sterile sand and refuse were often used as fill. While the uncovering of sterile sand can offer some information on the process of urbanization, cultural material used as fill can also offer some insight into the trash of a neighborhood or an entire cities' waste.

Unlike San Francisco, Oakland is relatively flat and did not require any substantial landfill projects to bring the city to grade. The only substantial landfill expected within the project area is related to the filling of a pond shown along the northern edge of Parcel 3 on both the Whitcher and Boardman maps dating to the late 1850s and 1860s. This pond is not shown on the 1878 Thompson and West map or on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map. As there were residents in that area by 1877, this pond was likely filled in during the early 1870s. How this pond was filled is not currently known; the lack of large sand dunes in the vicinity indicates that fill was likely brought in from elsewhere or the area was filled mainly with refuse and other unwanted or discarded materials. It is possible that remains of the Uptown Chinatown might have been used as fill (Naruta 2005).

Gardens and Agriculture

A variety of gardening and farming may have taken place within the project area. Edmond Hogan is listed as a gardener in the 1870s and 1880s city directories. The Delger estate had two greenhouses and a substantial lawn that may have been landscaped. It is also likely, as Praetzellis states in the archaeological research design of the project across the street that household gardens would have be found throughout the site (2004:12). Property types associated with gardens and agriculture might include

fence lines, out buildings, pollen samples, caches of seeds, trenches or culverts for irrigation and planting holes.

It is also known that James Hogan was a milkman and that he had cows within Parcel 2 of the Uptown Oakland Project area during the 1870s. It is possible that he was running a dairy farm on site. Property types such as barns and tools associated with milk production and processing may be found within the project area. Any property types associated with this industry may answer research questions about this little understood industry in this area of Oakland, and would be potentially significant under Criterion D of the CRHR.

Agricultural property types associated with the Chinatown settlement of the area may also be found. While none of the descriptions found of the other Chinese settlement within Oakland during the 1860s and 1870s discuss farming or gardens, the census records from that period indicate the Chinese were farming in Oakland. Bagwell (1982) also discusses the ubiquity of the Chinese vegetable peddler. Flotation studies may reveal the presence of Chinese vegetables, as was documented at the Woodland Chinese Laundry on Second Street by Honeysett and Shulz (1984).

Studies of Overseas Chinese gardens in Idaho have revealed artifacts related to Chinese gardening techniques, notably kerosene cans perforated at the bottom, with long wire handles affixed at the top (Fee 1993). To this day, individuals in China use two kerosene cans attached to either side of a neck yoke for the purpose of irrigating crops in a manner that is effective and conserves water (McCunn 1986, cited in Fee 1993). This clever device is an example of the modification of European-American materials for purposes specific to the Overseas Chinese population. An 1876 newspaper article describing the Chinatown at 22nd Street in Oakland mentions that kerosene cans were being filled at a well, see Section 6. Archaeological recovery of such an artifact may provide evidence of gardening activities within or in the vicinity of the project area.

Infrastructure

Infrastructure in urban settings include those features related to development and maintenance of settlement such as sewer lines, drain pipes, power lines, roads, hydrants, etc. Infrastructure features often correlate to municipal utility maps. Where deviation occurs, it provides a means for addressing research issues such as the practical application of technology and development in specific contexts. As with architectural properties, such research domains are usually investigated by review of local histories, primary documents or historic maps, thus limiting their potential archaeological significance. However, due to the lack of such historic documents for the Chinatown historically located in the project area, any information found concerning the infrastructure used or built by the Chinese has the potential to address research questions and should be seen as potentially significant (see Section 8).

8. RESEARCH THEMES AND QUESTIONS

PREHISTORIC RESEARCH THEMES AND QUESTIONS

The following research themes identify important issues that could potentially be addressed by the kinds of data potentially contained within the project area. Research themes help to determine archaeologically sensitive areas within the project boundaries. Determinations of relevance to research themes will serve to identify significant features in the field as part of the CEQA evaluation process and subsequent monitoring activities.

Chronology and Cultural History

A principle objective of California archaeologists studying prehistoric cultures throughout the 20th century has been to organize prehistoric archaeological assemblages by the particular time periods and cultural histories within which they were created. Unlike historic archaeological sites for which some records exist of the sequence of events and cultures, the first inhabitants of California left no specific record of their cultural chronology; archaeologists formulate a timeline through Native Americans' material culture. An additional goal of establishing a systematic chronological framework for California's prehistoric cultures was to enable archaeologists to compare archaeological assemblages throughout the state.

The Central California Taxonomic System (CCTS)

The CCTS was developed by Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga (1939), and was later formalized and expanded by Beardsley (1954). The archaeologists employed a comparative methodology in order to group archaeological data by site into specific assemblages. Assemblages from different sites were then grouped together with respect to similarities and differences, and when similarities dominated, the composite assemblage was given a distinctive classification. These composite assemblages were then ordered by dates, thus developing a chronology of cultural change *vis a vis* the material remains those cultures left behind. This framework was used as a method of classifying and describing archaeological assemblages throughout most of the 20th century.

In the past thirty years, there have been criticisms of this approach and concomitant revisions to the framework (Fredrickson 1992; Bennyhoff and Fredrickson 1969). However, the CCTS as a device for generally grouping artifacts by time period and comparing them with similar sites in other parts of the state, continues to be a useful means of establishing the association of a particular site or assemblage within a broad framework.

In the case of habitation sites, human burials with associated mortuary goods, and even isolated finds of artifacts, this framework can be usefully applied in order to begin to establish the dates of those deposits. In addition, application of new archaeological data to this framework, when combined with additional analyses such as obsidian hydration and C-14 dating, can be used to further refine this taxonomic system.

Carbon 14 (C-14) Dating

C-14 dating was developed in the 1940s and has been continually refined to the degree that this method is currently the primary means of dating prehistoric artifacts and deposits in California. It is based on the fact that organic items such as charcoal, shell or animal bone, and artifacts made from those materials, have a fixed quantity of Carbon-14 in them that decays over time at a more or less stable rate, depending on local climatic factors. By this method, artifacts and archaeological deposits can, by association, be dated to a very narrow period of time. Carbon is frequently found within cultural deposits, particularly those associated with California's first inhabitants. C-14 dates have been used to verify the accuracy of the CCTS phases and periods, and therefore the two methods used together can provide a more complete picture of the time sequence in which prehistoric archaeological deposits were created. Any shell, bone, or charcoal collected from the project site could effectively be dated using this technique.

Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS)

An alternative to conventional C-14 dating methods is a process called Accelerator Mass Spectrometry. AMS was developed in 1977 by a group of nuclear physicists with the aid of an instrument called a tandem Van de Graaff electrostatic accelerator (Groza 2002). AMS is a technique for measuring long-lived radionuclides that occur naturally in our environment. AMS uses a particle accelerator in conjunction with ion sources, large magnets and detectors that eliminate interferences and count single atoms in the presence of 1×10^{15} (a thousand million million) stable atoms. A much smaller carbon sample can be dated using AMS, compared to conventional radiocarbon dating, making it possible to directly date specific temporal artifacts, like shell beads. Any shell or charcoal collected from the project site could potentially be dated using this technique.

Obsidian Hydration and Sourcing

Another relatively recent technique by which archaeological deposits can be dated is through obsidian hydration. Obsidian was an important lithic resource to California's prehistoric inhabitants, from which they created a variety of tools and other objects. Once a piece of obsidian is broken, it begins to absorb water at a predictable rate; absorption rates differ between geographic regions due to climatic and geologic differences. The distance which water has penetrated the surface of the obsidian can be measured, and a mathematical formula applied, to determine the age of the artifact. This method can be used to date prehistoric property types in which obsidian tools or waste flakes are present. As is the case with C-14 dating, the dates obtained from obsidian hydration of artifacts can be usefully applied to the CCTS, in order to make meaningful interpretations about the culture history within which they were created. In general, however, obsidian hydration rim measurements are much less precise chronological indicators than are radiocarbon dates.

Obsidian can also be chemically linked to the source from which it was formed. X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) sourcing is a relatively new technique by which obsidian artifacts can be traced to their original source, because each geological deposit of obsidian carries a unique chemical signature from the minerals and ecological circumstances in

which it is formed. XRF sourcing is a good method for addressing questions of trade and movement between prehistoric peoples, which is discussed in further detail below.

Research Questions

When was this site occupied, and for how long? Were there multiple occupations? Can dates be correlated with known sites in the area? What group(s) lived there, and how does their material culture compare to those of nearby sites?

Subsistence and Settlement Patterns

Another method by which archaeologists make meaningful interpretations about the lifeways and behaviors of the prehistoric peoples of California is through an analysis of their settlement patterns. This type of analysis takes into account chronological data, the spatial patterning of sites within a region, and the artifact assemblages found within those sites. What emerges, typically, is a series of interpretations about where people lived from season to season and why, how they structured their communities and why, what resources were used by the people at various times of the year, and what types of material culture were important at different times. Generally speaking, the settlement patterns of people both in prehistoric and historic times have a lot to do with what kinds of food resources they used and how they obtained them.

Milliken, in his studies of the Yelamu on the San Francisco peninsula, described how they followed seasonal migratory patterns to take advantage of various natural resources (1995:61). Not only did they move seasonally between villages within the San Francisco peninsula, but they also moved about in the territory of neighboring groups through ties of marriage and trade, to the east side of the San Francisco Bay (Milliken 1995:62). Applying this idea to archaeological assemblages, Breck Parkman has proposed a settlement pattern for the San Francisco Bay area (1994). Parkman notes that bedrock milling stations, found in the wooded hinterlands surrounding the San Francisco Bay, are often associated with sites that are somewhat different in structure than the coastal shellmounds dotting the San Francisco Bay (Nelson 1909, 1910). Based on analysis of seasonal availability of various food resources found within archaeological assemblages in the Bay Area, he proposes a seasonal settlement pattern where people lived on the coastal shellmounds in the winter to take advantage of marine resources, and moved to the wooded hinterlands in spring and summer to utilize inland plant and animal resources, particularly acorns (Parkman 1994).

On a smaller scale, settlement pattern analysis can be applied within a particular site to better understand how people structured their communities and what cultural reasons might be behind it. Kent Lightfoot has employed such an approach to understanding the structure of San Francisco Bay shellmounds (1997). He asks, and attempts to answer, the question of why such a distinctive mounded space would be important to the prehistoric inhabitants of the Bay Area, why they might have lived upon them, and why they might bury their dead within them.

If a multi-activity habitation site exists within the present project site, this important research issue could be fruitfully examined through its analysis. Isolated finds, lithic

scatters and human burials do not generally questions about settlement among prehistoric peoples. However it is important to note that sites consisting primarily of chipped stone material (like lithic scatters) comprise a site type that has received too little attention in archaeology because of the biased focus on rich shell midden sites, and as such it could be an important data set with which to address this research theme.

Research Questions

Was this a seasonal or permanent site? During which seasons was the site occupied, and why? What attributes of the site made it favorable for habitation? What types of activities took place on this site? What foods were they eating, and did processing methods change through time? Did the proportions of food *types* change through time? If so, to what was this change due? (Possibilities include environmental change or overexploitation of resources.) What—if any—is the role of trade routes in subsistence patterns at this site?

Succession of Prehistoric Populations

This research issue relates to the nature of cultural change through the period of time in which a particular group of people occupied a particular region. Changes in cultural behaviors are often linked to changes in the environment, technological innovation or evolution, and the *in situ* growth or intrusion/migration of cultural groups. Another relevant research question is whether the San Francisco peninsula was continuously occupied by the cultures that left their mark in the form of archaeological deposits, or if there are measurable gaps in time of human presence within the region. This research issue has been explored for the San Francisco Bay area using a variety of sources by numerous archaeologists over the past hundred years (e.g., Fredrickson 1974; Fagan and Maschner 1991; Lightfoot 1993; and Lightfoot and Simmons n.d.).

The best source of data to address this research issue is a multi-activity habitation site. Isolated finds, lithic scatters, and isolated human burials are usually insufficiently diverse archaeological deposits to provide good indicators of cultural change, although data gleaned from large graveyards containing individuals from different time periods can often address population succession.

Research Questions

What groups inhabited this site, and for how long? What environmental or technological changes took place that may have shaped population successions? Is there any evidence that different groups mixed during the same time periods? In the case of a large graveyard, did later burials seem to accidentally intrude on earlier ones or show different patterns of grave goods?

Trade, Transport and Inter-Regional Contact

Trade and contact between prehistoric peoples is an important archaeological question that relates directly to belief systems, settlement patterns, culture change and cultural difference. Objects of value have been exchanged for other significant objects throughout prehistory and historic times, and often are tied to available resources and political issues such as cultural boundaries and control over various resources. At a

theoretical level, these contact networks must be viewed as generalized, and may be difficult to pinpoint in terms of actual social mechanisms. Given that caveat, contact between cultures and transport of artifacts, behaviors, or belief systems from one place to another are issues that can be addressed through analysis of archaeological assemblages.

This research issue has been usefully addressed through an analysis of various classes of artifacts, particularly obsidian artifacts that can be linked to the source from which they were obtained (e.g., Jackson 1989; Clewlow et al 1982). Other types of artifacts, such as certain types of beads, are also indicators of exchange in that beads were exchanged as currency for a variety of goods and resources that were not available locally (e.g., Arnold 1992). Evidence of trade can typically be documented by straightforward presence or absence of items whose origin or source is exotic (non-local) with respect to the site under question. Issues of transport and inter-regional contact are often more difficult to address by a simple artifact analysis, and therefore must generally be inferred from a combination of presence/absence of artifact of non-local origin and other analyses such as settlement patterns and local culture history/chronology.

As is the case with the research issues discussed previously, the most useful prehistoric property type for addressing questions of trade and contact between peoples is a multi-activity habitation site. Lithic scatters can be informative in this regard, depending on the archaeological context within which they are found, as can human burials. However, isolated finds and assemblages that don't contain a great deal of diversity of artifacts and features require more speculation and inference with regard to aspects of trade and inter-cultural influence.

Research Questions

What materials were being used to manufacture what goods, and to what groups and time periods can the manufacture be traced? Was most of the manufacture being made from exotic or locally available material? If exotic, from where did the materials originate? If local, were those goods traded for exotic material? Is there any evidence that Native Americans used European-American materials to manufacture tools (such as using glass in place of obsidian)?

OVERSEAS CHINESE RESEARCH THEMES

By Allison Vanderslice and Anna Engberg

Settlement and Layout of the Uptown Chinatown

The land use history and the Historical Context Section indicate that the Uptown Chinatown was established during the late 1860s. The historic record contains little information concerning the types of establishments in the area, the layout of this Chinatown, the infrastructure in the area, and the style of buildings.

Layout and Size of the Chinatown

To our knowledge, no clear plan of the Uptown Chinatown exists. Neither the layout of the buildings nor the size of the Chinatown is known. The tight cluster of wooden buildings shown on the 1870s Snow and Roos map may be a depiction of this Chinese settlement. However, it only roughly indicates the size of the Chinatown buildings and the dimensions of the settlement, placing it generally within the projected Oakland street grid.

When the Chinese inhabited the Uptown Oakland Project area, only several east-west streets had been opened past 14th Street. Delger Street (20th Street) was not yet opened. Unlike many Chinatowns and Chinese sites that have undergone archaeological investigations, this Chinatown appears to have been established in an area where the layout may not have been confined by established streets and existing structures.

Concerning the layout of the Los Angeles Chinatown, Roberta Greenwood writes:

A contemporary observer, Nora Sterry... stated that the community was 'laid out and the houses ... constructed by the Chinese according to their old world ideas' ... By 'old world ideas,' Sterry may have been referring to *feng shui*, a set of principles followed in matters of construction, placement, orientation, and other aspects of life that borrows from the I Ching and astrology; environmental factors (orientation to water sources and so on) as well as traditional beliefs (designs inviting or inimical to the spirits) were considered (1996:13). Greenwood continues to explain how aspects of *feng shui* were not observed at the LA Chinatown – such as buildings facing south, town plans and buildings being square, and blocks aligned north-south (1996:13-16).

An auspicious building location, according to principles of *feng shui*, should allow a structure to have its front facing south, and its rear to the north (Praetzellis et al. 1987). However, Greenwood (1993:385) cautions,

It is difficult to search for regularities which can be attributed to national background or *feng shui*, when the attributes of low-cost vernacular architecture are so greatly conditioned by expediency, rather than symbolic content which reflects social differentiation, anticipation of permanence, and higher investment.

Research Questions

How large is the area of the Chinatown; what are its vertical and horizontal parameters? How close together were the buildings? How large were the buildings, and were they uniform or varying in size? What materials were used to build these structures? What is the quality and type of construction? Are backyards present? Do the structures appear to be in any clear pattern? Does this pattern adhere to the Oakland street grid, or might structure placement and orientation be related to principles of *feng shui* or geomancy?

Length of Inhabitation and Abandonment of the Project Area

According to the historic record, the area between present-day 19th and 20th Streets along the east side of San Pablo was inhabited after the Chinatown at 17th Street and Telegraph Avenue burned around 1867. At that time the Uptown Oakland Project area

was outside the grid of the city and was not inhabited. As the new city hall was built on 14th Street, and with the introduction of the public transportation the project area became a desirable place to live for the wealthier residents of Oakland. During the 1870s, the Chinese living in the area moved further north to around 22nd Street and San Pablo. A newspaper article from 1876 indicates that the Chinese had inhabited this area north of the project site by 1871. Other Newspaper articles indicate that attempts to displace the Chinese from the area occurred in 1872.

When new tenants moved into an area or onto abandoned land, unwanted materials were often gathered and dumped all at once into privy pits and wells, or deposited on the ground surface. Single event deposition of this kind can frequently be identified in discrete features like pits and wells or might be identifiable in the area of the pond in Parcel 3. Destruction of the structures associated with the Chinese occupation of the project area, and the type and amount of material left in these structures, might clarify the circumstances surrounding the abandonment of the site by its Chinese inhabitants.

Research Questions

How long did the Chinese inhabit the project area? In what manner was the area abandoned? Did the Chinese inhabitants of the site leave in stages, or was their departure a single event?

Infrastructure

According to historic research, Oakland did not have basic infrastructural systems such as water and sewer distribution until the late 1860s and early 1870s. These services were not available within the Uptown Oakland project area until the late 1870s. The Chinese, therefore, must have established their own methods for dealing with waste and obtaining water. During this period, privy vaults dug into the ground were the most common way of managing human waste. Refuse was disposed of directly onto the ground or contained in pits or pens. Wells were dug for water if the water table was high enough, or it was delivered or carried in.

The excavation of the Woolen Mills Chinatown revealed an advanced water system consisting of an artesian well and a connected hydrant system. It appears that the technology for this system was developed by the Chinese of Woolen Mills, or was at least installed at their request; the system was entirely financed by the residents of the Woolen Mills Chinatown (Allen et al 2002:103). It is possible that the system was installed in response to the fire that had destroyed the Market Street Chinatown (Allen et al 2002:88). Flames had likewise consumed the Chinatown at 17th Street and Telegraph Avenue in Oakland, which necessitated the movement of its inhabitants into the Uptown Oakland Project area. It is likely that this community would have taken any precautions available to them to avoid a second such episode at their new settlement.

An elaborate sewer system that was first connected to a septic system and later connected to the city sewer system was also uncovered at the Woolen Mills Chinatown (Allen et al 2002:89). Findings at Woolen Mills indicate that privies fitted with redwood drains were in use along with a drainage system for water collection (Allen et al 2002:

102). Therefore, it is possible that the Chinese within the Uptown Oakland Project Area might have employed a similar system.

Gaining an understanding of the infrastructural system the Chinese developed might allow us to determine the ability of this community to utilize—or even improve upon—new technologies which were just starting to be employed in West Coast cities. Understanding infrastructure within the Chinatown might illuminate perceptions of waste and its connection to health and disease, and of fears concerning fire. The extent and the quality of an infrastructural system might also indicate the investment of time and money that the Chinese were willing or able to make in their new location.

Research Questions

Were privies and wells used within the project area? Were they connected to any larger system, such as that found at the Woolen Mills Chinatown? Is there any drainage system? What is the quality of construction of these systems? Do privies appear to be associated with particular structures? Where are privies placed in relation to other structures? Are they designed for large groups (large pits which might be associated with double or triple seat privies)? Were the privy pits dipped? Are they lined or dug straight into the earth? Do wells appear to be associated with particular buildings?

Types of Households and Businesses

Occupants and Types of Households

The 1870 Census records show that most Chinese households in Oakland occupied by single, predominately young men, working in varied fields such as farming, quarry work, railroad and canning. Besides farm workers, most of these men were employed as laborers. Waste features recovered from the Uptown Chinatown might indicate whether the picture offered by the general Chinese population of Oakland during the 1870s correctly portrays the Chinese living at this Chinatown.

Discrete refuse deposits can indicate if an associated area or structure was inhabited by a single family or by a larger group. In contrasting the High Lung Laundry site in Santa Barbara with the Los Angeles Chinatown, Greenwood (1999: 77) writes:

[T]he Santa Barbara assemblage contains many matching spoons such as a single family might possess, rather than the many different patterns recovered in Los Angeles. There are also considerably more household-sized food containers and fewer of the large bulk shipping jars, further suggesting a single-family unit.

As the vast majority of Overseas Chinese in these early years were male, it is assumed that most artifacts found in Chinese sites are attributable to men. Jade bracelets, fans and hair combs were employed by both sexes. Earrings, however, are distinctly feminine, and if found in an archaeological deposit are suggestive of a female presence (Wegars 1993). Chinese cosmetic containers and remnants of clothing items also demonstrate a female presence archaeologically, while children are indicated by dolls, marbles, and other toys (Greenwood 1993).

At the single-artifact level, the recovery of ceramic tableware items etched with a personalizing mark (such as a name character) from archaeological deposits may be suggestive of a boardinghouse environment where possessions were few, and individuals felt it necessary to indicate ownership of objects (Brott 1982). The personalization of ceramic items appears to be a more rural than urban practice, however (Mueller 1987).

Research Questions

What types of households existed within the project area? Are artifacts recovered from the area consistent with the historic picture of the boardinghouse environment, in which personal possessions were few? Is there any evidence of personalization of ceramic tableware, or of other items? How do artifact deposits compare to those found in association with boarding houses at other overseas Chinese sites? Are there indications of women, or of children? Is there any indication of single-family households?

Chinese Businesses

Wherever Overseas Chinese populations settled, Chinese mercantile establishments sprang up in response to the need for familiar wares. Some stores might specialize in dry goods, while others were primarily purveyors of produce. The most successful merchants were able to offer luxury goods (laquerware and silks, for example) to both affluent Chinese and Whites. Historic records for the Los Angeles Chinatown indicate that Chinese shopkeepers routinely offered Japanese goods in addition to those of Chinese origin. Artifacts of Japanese manufacture may be expected in deposits associated with communities having few or no Japanese members (Greenwood 1993).

Chinese laundries were another common business venture among the Overseas Chinese populations in California. At some of these sites, bitters bottles have been found with the residues of laundry detergent in them; at an El Paso, Texas Chinatown, embossed European-American bitters bottles were re-used by pasting a printed paper label on them, with a description in Chinese of their new contents (Staski 1993). At the Wing Lee Laundry site in San Francisco, residues of a "bluing" agent were found in bitters bottles, although if they had been relabeled no evidence remained (Pastron et al. 2003).

Review of the 1882 Wells Fargo Chinese business directory revealed that a Chinese laundry was in operation on 20th Street, in Parcel 1 of the Uptown Oakland Project, during the early 1880s (Fong 2005). An empty lot is shown at this address on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map.

Research Questions

Is there any archaeological evidence of a Chinese mercantile establishment within the project area? Is it possible to determine the nature of its business (produce, dry goods, other)? How do its wares compare to those of other commercial enterprises owned and operated by Chinese individuals in other cities?

Is there any evidence of the 1882 Chinese laundry? How long was the laundry operating within the project area? Was it part of the Uptown Chinatown? Were laundry workers living at their places of work? What evidence of literacy (ink stones, abacus, slates) is apparent in archaeological deposits associated with commercial (or domestic) occupations? To what extent were these places of commerce used as unofficial sites of leisure activity by Chinese residents, as evidenced by opium-related paraphernalia, or gaming items?

Is there any evidence of bottle re-use for Chinese-specific purposes? Is there evidence of other modifications of European-American items to fit Chinese-specific purposes?

Socio-Economic Diversity

A very high quality ceramic vessel crafted at the Imperial pottery in China was recovered from the mercantile establishment at 600 California Street in San Francisco, indicating that in a time when the majority of individuals in San Francisco were laborers, at least some affluent Chinese individuals were present and willing to pay for luxurious items. Other indicators of the relative wealth in a community may be visible in their choices of ceramic tableware. For example, deposits from Chinese railroad camps and laboring communities in California that post-date 1870 are characterized by inexpensive ceramics. Ceramic assemblages from more permanent settlements in urban areas are likely to be dominated by more expensive ceramics, such as celadon (Allen et al. 2002).

Research Questions

Is there any evidence of the presence of affluent individuals in the Overseas Chinese community in Oakland? To what degree is socio-economic diversity reflected in the archaeological record?

Cultural Continuity

Overseas Chinese communities did not readily incorporate European-American material culture into their lives, preferring when possible to use familiar foods, medicines, and other items, and to preserve traditional cultural patterns. The extent to which Chinese traditions and materials were preserved and employed, as well as the use and modification of European-American items in Overseas Chinese communities provides information on access to various goods, trade networks, and the manner in which these immigrants adapted to life in a foreign and often hostile environment.

Traditional Chinese Medicine

Chinese herbalists, or practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine, have been documented in the historic literature as being present in Chinatowns. Artifacts associated with folk medicine have been recovered from numerous Overseas Chinese sites in California. Chinese medicinal preparations are primarily composed of botanical components, which are far less likely to be archaeologically evident than their more common faunal counterparts. Glass medicine vials, however, record the presence of traditional Chinese medicine on Overseas Chinese sites, and flotation analysis of soil samples may reveal the cultivation of medicinal botanicals. Porterfield (1951, cited in

Honeysett and Schulz 1984) states that bitter melon, a cucumber-like Chinese vegetable, commonly eaten when young, was used as medicine when mature.

Animals and animal parts, both vertebrate and invertebrate, were used in medicinal preparations. Reptiles in particular play an important role in Chinese folk medicine; gecko, turtle, and snake remains thought to be associated with traditional medicine were recovered from the Woolen Mills Chinatown, as well as at the Riverside Chinatown. The house gecko (*Gecko gecko*) is used as an ingredient in Chinese medicine, and was imported dried, in mating pairs. Gecko, known as *Ge Jie* or *Ke-chieh*, is combined with herbs and taken in powdered or stewed form, and is used to treat various illnesses. Snake is consumed in China for food, and various parts are employed as well for their medicinal properties. It is used for the treatment of epilepsy, colds, insanity, arthritis, and other diseases. Mammals used in medicinal preparations included the rat, which, despite stereotypes, was typically consumed for nourishment only by the very poor (Langenwalter II 1987). Its flesh also had a medicinal use; its consumption was thought to promote the re-growth of hair, and would have been used in this capacity even by Chinese individuals who were “squeamish” about eating it (Ball 1904, cited in Langenwalter II 1987:72).

Discerning whether or not faunal remains are associated with food or medicinal uses is problematic, as the same animal may have had been considered useful in both contexts. For example, while the flesh of turtles was occasionally consumed, the bones were used in medicinal preparations (Langenwalter II 1987). It is likely that animals were consumed for diverse reasons at different times.

Research Questions

To what extent is traditional Chinese medicine evident as practiced within the project area? Is it possible to draw any conclusions about what kind of maladies were being treated within the project area? As revealed by relative numbers of medicine bottles/vials and faunal evidence, to what extent did the Overseas Chinese employ European-American medicinal preparations, opposed to traditional Chinese medicines?

Chinese Folk Religion

Much as Chinese immigrants brought the accoutrements of their traditional foodways and leisure activities, they too brought their spiritual beliefs to *Gum San*. In an archaeological deposit, figurines or statuary of deities and incense burners are suggestive of ritual or religious activity.

Research Questions

Is there any evidence of a localized hub of religious activity, such as a temple, within the project area? Are items associated with religious activities or rituals found in association with mercantile establishments or domestic deposits?

Foodways

Distinct Chinese cultural preferences in meat consumption are visible in the relative numbers of species recovered from Chinese sites. At the Riverside Chinatown,

Woodland Laundry site, and the Wing Lee site, described in Section 5, pork was by far the dominant meat consumed; beef and mutton generally played a much smaller role in the diet of the Overseas Chinese. This finding is so often true in North America that Langenwaller (1980, cited in Langenwaller 1987) states that concentrations of pork bones in an archaeological context are suggestive of an ethnic Chinese deposit. The Oakland Chinese laundry site on 2nd Street is a notable exception to this trend, exhibiting roughly equal proportions of pig, sheep, and cow bones in its vertebrate faunal assemblage (Yang 1999).

Butchering patterns on faunal remains recovered from many Chinese sites in California provide further evidence of cultural continuity in dietary practices. It was a common practice to purchase inexpensive, large cuts of meat, and then to employ “kitchen butchering” (cutting the meat off the bone into small pieces) to facilitate wok-cooking and consumption with chopsticks (Gust 1984:183). This practice was both economical, and allowed for retention of traditional cooking and eating practices.

In terms of avian fauna, chickens frequently dominate the assemblages (at the Riverside Chinatown and Woodland Laundry, for example), even in environments where the procurement of wild birds may have been easier and less expensive. The authors of the Woodland Laundry site report posit that the dominance of chicken bones there suggests that Chinese laundry workers may have raised chickens for their own consumption. Large-scale poultry farming in California did not come into being until the 1880s, and prior to that, the majority of birds for sale in the state’s marketplaces were wild fowl (Simons 1984).

Research Questions

What foods were prepared in the household, and what equipment was used to prepare or store food? How do food remains and cooking utensils compare to those found at other Chinese sites?

How much reliance did the occupants have on food shipped from China? Did they raise chickens or farm? What sorts of food preservation technologies are present? Do dishes and utensils appear to be in matching sets? Is European-American tableware present? If so, does it indicate Chinese usage or European-American presence? Is there indication of common cooking areas? Are there signs of cooking for large groups of people or bulk food containers?

Opium Smoking and Alcohol Consumption

While the Chinese were clearly not the only opium smokers in 19th century America, opium use and sale was widely associated with Chinese settlers. Wylie and Fike (1993) state that between 1850 and 1870, opium smoking was an exclusively Chinese activity. Individuals of other races took up the habit after 1870, and smoking becoming popular among affluent white females in fashionable circles after 1875. It is interesting to note that despite a strong association with the Chinese, it was non-Chinese individuals who used the vast majority of opium imported into the U.S. during the late 19th century. Whites frequently consumed laudanum, a potent mix of alcohol, opium and flavoring; its

consumption often resulting in addiction. Nonetheless, it was the Overseas Chinese who bore the brunt of negative associations with the drug.

Undoubtedly, many Chinese smoked because it was enjoyable and a normal part of their culture; others smoked because they were addicted. Opium provided a temporary escape from feelings of alienation, loneliness, sexual abstinence, and debt (Wylie and Higgins 1987, cited in Wylie and Fike 1993:290).

Medicinally, it was an effective treatment for pain, spasm, inflammation of mucous membranes of the nose and throat, diarrhea, local and general nervous disorders, and insomnia (Holmes 1884, cited in Wylie and Fike 1993: 290).

Chinese business establishments, “whether devoted to the sale of clothing or drugs or groceries” revealed “a notable proportion of the business to consist in the sale of opium” (Mattison 1879 in Felton et al 1984:100). Chinese laundries, with their long hours, difficult working conditions, and independent ownership by Chinese, also provided an environment for opium use and sale. Felton cites Milford’s description of typical odors of “steam, damp clothes and opium” and the Sacramento Union’s claim that “all laundry men smoke opium,” and Kane’s evidence that “among Americans who adopted opium smoking, Chinese laundries often served as suppliers of the drug and a place to smoke it” (Felton et al 1884:105).

Several unique tools comprise the opium smoker’s accoutrements. A long pipe, measuring between seventeen and twenty-four inches in length, is required. This tube-shaped pipe is constructed in three main parts: a bamboo or wooden pipe stem; a ceramic, stone, or metal pipe bowl; and a metal connector for attaching the pipe bowl to the stem. A “dipper” or “cooking needle” is also necessary for the proper smoking of opium. Constructed of heat resistant metal, these needles are pointed at one end and sometimes rounded on the other. Lastly, the associated glass opium lamp typically consists of four pieces: a base, an egg-shaped glass reservoir for the oil, a wick-cap, and a glass chimney cover (Wylie and Higgins 1987:325).

At the High Lung laundry site excavated in Santa Barbara, almost no evidence of opium use was found; however, a large amount of bitters bottles indicating alcohol consumption were discovered. Roberta Greenwood’s comparison of the High Lung laundry site to a Chinese laundry in Los Angeles revealed that the L.A. site contained more evidence of opium and less evidence of bitters (Greenwood 1999:19). Greenwood also states “Health care products were less frequent [at High Lung Laundry] than in Chinatowns with a broader mix of occupations, but the consumption of bitters and wines was distinctly higher (ibid 22)”.

Research Questions

How do the amounts and types of paraphernalia compare to assemblages from:

- Chinese sites in San Francisco?
- Chinese laundry sites in San Francisco, such as the Wing Lee Laundry?
- Chinese settlements in other metropolitan areas of the U.S.?
- Chinese settlements in rural areas of the U.S.?

Was the brass of opium tins salvaged and reused? What would a similar analysis of recovered remains from the present project site reveal about ratios of opium to bitters consumption (and evidence of Chinese or western medicine), and what can this reveal about self-medication and recreational drug use among the Chinese population? Does it appear to correlate with occupation? Is opium use correlated with a family household or a boarding house? How does the use of opium and alcohol at the present project site compare to a similar analysis of the European-American population? To what extent was tobacco-smoking, as evidenced by the recovery of kaolin pipes, practiced by the Overseas Chinese population in Oakland?

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF OAKLAND'S OUTSKIRTS

By Allison Vanderslice

The Uptown Oakland Project area was well outside the city center during the 1860s when both Edmond Hogan and Frederick Delger purchased their lands. Based on the history presented in Section 4, Oakland was still a small outpost during most of the 1860s, without streetlights or basic infrastructure even in the most developed areas. Most of the histories written about Oakland during this early period focus on development within the downtown area, the conflict over the port, proximity to San Francisco and the introduction of the terminus to the transcontinental railway. Little is known about the lives of those Oakland residents, like the Hogans and Delgers, who settled outside the city center during the 1860s and into the 1870s.

Development and Land Use during the 1860s and 1870s

As if this writing, it has been impossible to locate pictures, detailed maps or written accounts of the 1860s development within the Uptown Oakland project area. There is little understanding of what life might have been like for these residents, particularly wealthy residents, who may have had the financial means to procure, but not the access to, desired goods or services. Residents of the project area during the 1860s and into the 1870s would have been responsible for all their basic utilities. These families might also have taken it upon themselves to produce some of their own food, particularly if they desired to free themselves from the instability of local markets. Findings of the Cypress Project also indicate that canning of goods was not necessarily done to save money or due the paucity of goods but as a statement of "household morality and personal satisfaction" (George 2004:147).

Mrozowski writes, in his study of the effect of urbanization on the use of yard space, that "[o]ne result of the changes in the 19th century was the rise of separate commercial, production and residential sectors... At the household level, these changes meant the growth of the middle class housing with yards that were seldom used for economic purposes" (Mrozowski 1987:7). Mrozowski's research indicates that changes in market forces, such as the introduction of East Coast goods by the railway, can be identified archaeologically by examining the activities occurring in yard area and the subdivision of lots. An understanding of the activities and the segregation of activities within the project

area may allow us to understand how the introduction of the railway and the subsequent urban development of Oakland impacted these outlying areas of Oakland.

Research Questions

How were these households and their surrounding lands organized? How was land utilized during the 1860s and 1870s? What portion of open space was allocated for cultivation and what portion for display and entertainment? Can a clear distinction be drawn between these activities prior to the rise of the Victorian area and the flood of East Coast products brought by the completion of the railroad?

What goods were produced by families on their land during the 1860s and 1870s? Can changes be identified during this period?

James T. Hogan's Dairy Farm

An 1877 newspaper article describes the contents of the James Hogan's estate as it lists the objects destroyed by an accidental fire. The article states that several cows died in the fire, and the listing of James in the 1870s city directories as a "milkman" raises the possibility that Hogan operated a dairy farm within the Uptown Oakland Project area.

Research Questions

Is there evidence that James Hogan ran a dairy farm within the project area? What was the extent of this enterprise? Can its layout be determined? Can the relationship of this enterprise to the rest of Hogan's estate be determined? Are there indications that Hogan was personalizing his milk bottles? Are there indications that other products are being produced?

Relations between Land Owners and Uptown Chinatown Residents

The land use history determined that the residents of the Uptown Chinatown most likely left the parcel around 1872. Both the Delgers and the Hogans lived within the vicinity of this Chinese settlement, and the settlement lay within Hogan's lands. How the Chinese moved to Hogan's land is currently unknown. Their relationship with this wealthy and despised man is likewise unknown. Any information on the settlement or the removal of the Uptown Chinatown may increase our understanding of this Chinese settlement and on the relations between the Chinese and upper-class residents of Oakland.

Research Questions

Is there evidence that the Hogans or the Delgers were purchasing goods from the Chinatown? Is it possible to trace any goods back to the Uptown Chinatown in relation to other Chinese settlements?

It is already known that the Delger family had a Chinese gardener and Chinese servants, is there any identifiable connection between these employees of the Delgers and the residents of the Uptown Chinatown?

Is there any indication that James Hogan employed Chinese workers at his dairy?

Did either the Hogan or Delger family play any role in removing the Uptown Chinatown from the project area?

UPTOWN OAKLAND DURING THE VICTORIAN PERIOD

By Emily Wick and Allison Vanderslice

The following research themes identify research issues and questions that could potentially be addressed by the expected late 19th Century resources within the project site. This section focuses on potential subsurface archaeological resources that can be directly connected to historical documents, such as Sanborn Insurance Company maps, demographic information on the 1880 and 1900 U.S. Census records, and tax assessor's records. Determinations of relevance to research themes help identify significant features in the field.

Residential dwellings from the late 1870s onward were mainly located along 20th Street (formerly Delger Street) and along Telegraph Avenue. The Delger Estate fronted along 19th Street (formerly Frederick Street) and several smaller houses were located both along 19th and William streets. San Pablo Avenue was largely commercial with some higher-density dwellings (such as units above stores).

The following discussion begins with general residential life during the Victorian period and moves into specific discussions drawn from commercial and industrial establishments pictured on Sanborn Insurance Company maps.

The Victorian Period

A. Thomas Schlereth (1991:xii) has called the four decades between 1876 and 1915 the Victorian Period in America. This period was marked by expressions of the transition from a rural, agrarian, economy to one that emphasized industrialism. Residential life in America was increasingly affected by trends of urbanization, mobility, and a distinct concern with cleanliness and orderliness.

Urbanization brought standardization and increasing occupational specialization. An increasing amount and variety of consumer goods became available to much of the urban population. This was in part made possible by improved techniques in canning, glass manufacturing, and bottling (Fike 1987). Through newspapers, magazines, and mail order catalogs, urban residents were bombarded with advertisements touting everything from canned foodstuffs to patent medicines to personal goods. The effect on the urban archaeological record in California was immediate and noticeable.

Archaeologically, the most useful expressions of trends in Victorianism are refuse-related property types, especially filled features such as pits, privies and wells. Sheet refuse can be helpful in interpreting the historic past, although association with a specific historic context is often difficult with this type of deposit. Architectural property types may be useful in describing patterns of urban geography, however, in general, this information is typically more accessible through documentary resources.

As described in Section 4, Oakland's Central Business District was once an area of Chinese occupation. Once the area became fashionable among the city's wealthier residents, (due to the construction of a new City Hall), the Chinese were pushed out and middle- and upper-middle class Americans and Europeans settled the area. This development reflected the industrial boon Oakland experienced on the coattails of San Francisco's continuing late 19th Century population increase, and it underscored Oakland's role as the principal urban center of the East Bay.

The Oakland Victorian Family

Since the present project site encompasses such a large number of individual residences, there is potential for simultaneous discovery of archaeological remains from a large number of individual features from similar time periods, offering a characterization of the neighborhood during the Late 19th Century Period. According to the census records, most families who lived within the boundaries of the project site during the Victorian Period were first-generation Americans whose parents migrated from Western Europe, and Americans who migrated to California from other parts of the United States, primarily the east coast. However, some recently arrived immigrants, including a Frenchman and his family who ran a laundry (see below), were also mentioned, as were immigrant servants from Sweden and China. In terms of socioeconomic class, the project site includes upper, upper-middle, middle, and working class families.

Research Questions

It is possibly to identify broad pattern of settlement, nationality, profession and social class through comparing recovered cultural materials with census records? How do these results compare to other studies undertaken in Oakland, and to archaeological studies of neighborhoods of similar demographics in San Francisco?

Class and Consumerism

The residents of the project area lived on the border of Oakland's Central Business District, a shopping hub that became, especially with increased infrastructure, a central shopping area where people traveled from neighboring towns (see Section 4 for more details). In an era of increased opportunity and migration, mobility between economic classes became easier and distinctions between classes blurred slightly as the middle class of laborers grew. Consumer behavior, therefore, became a way for the emerging urban middle class to seek acceptance within the moral auspice of the upper class.

Research Questions

Do archaeological deposits confirm the economic demographics indicated on historical documents? For example, very fancy items in a home that did not otherwise appear upper class may be evidence of status-seeking. What can personal items (such as bottles or toothbrushes found in a trash pit) reveal about the lifestyle or behaviors of residents that other documentary sources may not have preserved?

The Lives of Children

The historical record typically leaves scant trace of information about the lives of children. Indeed, adults create nearly all documentary sources. Though toys and children's personal items are also most likely manufactured and purchased by their elders, archaeology can offer a rare glimpse into a child's life. Many archaeological studies of children rarely go beyond descriptions of children's possessions. As with women's presence in the archaeological record, there is a resurgence in the interest of the life of the young person in historical archaeology, as evidenced by publications such as J. Moore and E. Scott's *Invisible people: Writing Gender and Childhood into European Archaeology* (1997) and Laurie Wilke's essay "Not Merely Child's Play: Creating a historical archaeology of children and childhood" (Derevenski 2000).

Census data from many of the addresses within the project site revealed households with young children. This allows not only for archaeological study of the lives of 19th Century children, but also for comparison between several children living on the same street.

Research Questions

What types of toys, games, personal items, lunch boxes, shoes, etc. can be traced to children in the household? How do they relate to adult material culture and technology? Are any socioeconomic differences or gender roles indicated by children's belongings? Is there any evidence of children's economic contribution, such as children apprenticing to adults, laboring in laundries, taking care of younger children or performing domestic tasks?

Land Use and Infrastructure

The Victorian desire for orderliness is also reflected in Oakland's urban geography and land-use planning. Urban infrastructure such as roadways, railways, sewer lines, waste management systems, utility supplies, and industrial processes were all developed in an attempt to standardize urban culture for the benefit of its citizens. Square or rectangular outlines of urban lots, orientations of structures, and land use activities are all expressions of the Victorian desire for a regularly patterned urban geography. The implementation of sewer lines is often apparent in the archaeological record as either the line itself or an absence of privies in undisturbed backyards.

Research Questions

Did residents, businesses and institutions stop digging pits or privies and wells as sewer and water system technology spread, or did this correlate to economic class or proximity to the city center? Does the abandonment of privy-vaults and well water correspond with growing fears of health risks and campaigns by health officials?

While most of the lots within the project area conform to Victorian ideals of equally spaced rectangular lots, several irregularly shaped parcels are seen on Block Books of the project area. Why were these irregular properties created?

The Delger Family

Oakland's first millionaire, Fredrick Delger, inhabited all of Parcel 4 and the eastern section of Parcel 2 during the latter decades of the 19th century. Several buildings within his lot are scattered throughout the parcel, including a windmill, a water tank, and several smaller sheds and stables. An exploration of any cultural remains associated with these areas may reveal a different side of Oakland's wealthy than that presented in documentary records.

Research Questions

Can remains found in these areas be traced to Fredrick Delger himself, or were deposits left by, for example, his grown children or servants living in smaller structures within the property? What can remains reveal, along with Sanborn Insurance Company maps, about the self-contained geography and infrastructure of a large estate (such as location of refuse, usage of small buildings, wind power and water storage, transportation)?

If remains traceable to the Delger family are found, what can they reveal about the self-imposed limits of individuals who had the means to consume whatever was available to them? For example, was all food and cookware of high quality? Does it appear that little-used/out of fashion items were discarded? Were any items re-used or modified? To what degree do consumer items appear frivolous or necessary? Was the family's German heritage reflected in their diet?

Chinese Servants

A Chinese man, Lee Chen, is listed in the 1880 Census as working for the Delger Family in Parcel 2. Two other Chinese servants are recorded at houses within the project area in Parcel 3, "Ding" and Ling Dock. The 1880 and 1890 Census list these individuals at their respective addresses, but historic accounts comment that Chinese servants frequently returned to sleep in nearby Chinatowns after work (McLeod 1947).

Research Questions

Are these Chinese individuals visible in the archaeological record? Does it appear that they were living at their places of employment, as might be evidenced by a number of personal goods of Chinese manufacture (Chinese toothbrushes, etc.?). Is it possible to discern, potentially through the vertical distribution of Chinese artifacts in a datable deposit associated with a specific family, how long the Chinese men worked for them?

Commercial and Industrial Enterprises

Blacksmith Shop

The 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company maps indicate a blacksmith shop within the boundaries of the project area. In the Late 19th Century, before the advent of the automobile, traditional blacksmithing flourished. Though many metal objects were increasingly mass-produced, tool manufacture and repair as well as horseshoeing were among the numerous services that a town blacksmith provided that metal foundering could not provide. Some smiths had specialties such as gunsmith, shipsmith or carriagemith, but the general blacksmith was an indispensable part of both the residential and the industrial neighborhood.

Research Questions

If remains of a blacksmith's shop are indeed present beneath the project site, what type of blacksmithing was being done? Did the blacksmith have a specialty? Can any remains of metals be identified and analyzed to assess the level and type of blacksmithing technology? What types of tools were used? What nearby businesses or demographics did the blacksmith serve?

Praetzellis relates technological changes in blacksmithing to the transition in production methods from traditional blacksmithing to industrial metalwork. Exploring this transition ideally requires comparing an analysis of metal found from discarded forge waste and metal products to an analysis of the layout of the blacksmith shop (1993:326). If the shop is found, what types of metal are present? Does it appear that wrought iron of the traditional blacksmith was used, and if so, is the layout of the blacksmith shop accordingly traditional? Conversely, are newer metals such as steel used, and do they correspond with a more industrial layout?

Is there evidence of waste from trash pits or privies of the blacksmith? If so, do they indicate industrial or personal waste? If the latter, what can remains reveal about the consumption habits and lifestyle of later 19th century blacksmiths in San Francisco?

French Laundry

Two French laundries—one run by a family and one run by a single woman—were in operation along the same stretch of San Pablo Avenue when the 1902 Sanborn Insurance Company map was created. Both business owners are listed in the 1900 Census. The presence of a laundry run by Europeans underscores the exclusion of Chinese, who often ran laundries, from “non-Chinese” areas of the city (see Section 4).

Research Questions

How can remains of the French laundry proprietors and their family members compare with cultural deposits from Chinese launderers found at other California locations (see Section 5 for an example of sites)? What differences in technology, laundering processes, layout, or division of labor between French and Chinese laundries can be determined through a combination of archaeological remains and documentary sources?

Photo Gallery

Beginning with the earliest Gold Rush era daguerreotypes, California was a favorite subject for American photographers and photography-lovers during the second half of the 19th Century. On the 1889 Sanborn map, a photo gallery is pictured as the only structure along San Pablo Ave within Parcel 2.

Research Questions

If remains of the photo gallery reveal photographic materials or that chemical processing took place at the building, is the level of photographic technology appropriate for the documented time periods of the evolution of photographic processes? What sorts of wastes were discarded, and do any of them contain images? If the gallery was a place of work, what can workers' personal refuse reveal about their foodways and habits?

Veterinary Hospital

The 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map shows a veterinary hospital within Parcel 2. The building is a stable, and most likely served large animals (perhaps livestock or horses of the nearby Delger estate). Veterinary medicine during the Victorian period was influenced by the spread of agricultural disease following the advent of the transcontinental railroad, and by medical advances such as the verification in 1876 of the germ theory of disease (Ross n.d.).

Research Questions

What veterinary technology is revealed in waste deposits associated with the veterinary hospital? Is there any evidence of surgical procedures, medications, or other more advanced medicinal practices being used on animals? What animals did the hospital serve, and what functions in the community did those animals serve (transportation, agriculture, etc)? Were deceased animals buried on-site?

Oakland Central Hospital

Though it does not appear on Sanborn Insurance Company maps until 1912 and thus may not reveal pit refuse, remains associated with the Oakland Central Hospital could still exist beneath the project site. If waste products are among these remains, research issues relating to medicinal customs and technology may be addressable.

Research Questions

Does trash associated with the Hospital include any medical instruments discarded at the Hospital? Does the trash include medical containers, bottles, etc. that reflect the activities and care at the Hospital? Are any human remains such as amputated limbs buried in the yard of the hospital, and if so, how and with what else were they buried?

Chinese Garment Factory and Merchant Tailor

Two buildings are identified as a Chinese garment factory on the 1912 Sanborn Insurance Company map in Parcel 1 and are joined by a yard containing an outbuilding. Historical documents have also identified that a building on San Pablo Avenue housed a Chinese merchant tailor. Hing Chong and Co., a merchant tailoring company, occupied 1966-1968 and 1972 (also listed as 564-566) San Pablo Avenue between 1906 and 1923 (Fong 2005). Records have been found which identify the owners of this business and immigration documents offer a glimpse into the inner workings of this company (Naruta 2005a) U.S. Department of Labor documents also record the yards of fabric and buttons on stock at the factory (Naruta 2005a). As with the other 1912-era businesses pit features are not expected with the project area during this time. Refuse scatters however may be found.

Research Questions

What technology is revealed in waste deposits associated with the tailoring company? What goods were being produced? How do the artifacts compare with historical accounts of the company and its goods in the historical record? How do artifacts found compare with laundries from contemporaneous and earlier periods? If deposits are also

found in association with either the Uptown Chinatown or the 20th Street laundry, how do these deposits compare?

Undertaker

A structure labeled “Undertaker” is located at the corner of William Street and Telegraph Avenue in the parcel adjacent to the Central Hospital on the 1912 Sanborn Insurance Company map. As stated above in regards to the Central Hospital, refuse remains are unlikely due to infrastructural improvements, however, the ritualistic role of the undertaker in human life and its revelations about culture and religion may add additional significance to any remains found. Additionally, due to the large number of dead that passed through of the undertaker’s office, it is possible—though unlikely—that human remains in some form may be buried on the undertaker’s parcel.

Research Questions

Can recovered cultural deposits reveal anything about embalming and funeral preparation practices of early 20th Century Oakland residents? Have any human remains been buried in the undertaker’s yard? Is there any evidence that the undertaker was associated with the hospital?

If refuse remains of the undertaker and his family’s eating habits or personal effects, what can they reveal about living people dealing daily with death? If funerals or other rituals were held in the building itself, have these activities left material evidence?

Unidentified Stores

Several unidentified stores along San Pablo and Telegraph avenues are pictured on the Sanborn maps. Archaeological investigations may reveal remains of these stores, and, together with further city directory research, may give additional insight into the activities of these businesses and their role in the larger community.

Research Questions

What was being sold at the stores? Can the stores be traced to individuals listed as store owners or workers in nearby census records, or to listings in city directories? What can information about stores operating in the neighborhood reveal about consumption patterns and material culture of the area? Do goods sold at stores correlate with the refuse in trash pits of nearby residents?

9. ARCHAEOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS AND TESTING RECOMMENDATIONS

Mitigation Measure HIST-2a calls for the development of a pre-construction archaeological testing program, directed by the findings of a sensitivity study, to determine the presence and location of potentially significant archaeological deposits. The program must evaluate whether those deposits are historical or unique archaeological resources as defined by CEQA. To aid in the accomplishment of these goals, areas of archaeological sensitivity have been identified for the Uptown Oakland Project area.

An Archaeologically Sensitive Area (ASA) is identified based on the following criteria:

- The land use history has identified activities associated with known individuals or events within the area.
- Property types for these activities can be identified through archaeological investigation.
- Property types identified for the area may address research questions.
- Disturbance by previous development in the area has not completely destroyed or removed expected property types.
- Proposed construction will possibly impact property types expected within the area.

Based on these criteria, ASAs specify the locations within the project area most likely to contain unique or historically significant cultural material. ASAs are drafted in light of proposed construction plans, with the aim of avoiding the unneeded destruction of cultural materials.

For each parcel, this section will provide a general overview followed by a list of ASAs and testing recommendations. Each ASA is mapped individually by Parcel. Areas recommended for testing are shown on Figure 9.6 for Parcel 1, Figure 9.13 for Parcel 3, and Figure 9.18 for Parcel 2. No testing recommendations are made for the neighborhood park area. Figures are located at the end of this section. Section 10 specifies testing methods and laboratory procedures.

PLACEMENT OF ASAs

The land use history determined that the only change in parcel size and street placement was the widening of 20th Street in the 1920s. Modern property lines were compared with the 1878 block book in order to establish the extent of this shift on property boundaries. According to the 1878 Block Book the average lot size was 88 feet by 25 feet. Modern properties boundaries fronting on William Street in both Parcel 1 and 3 appear unchanged. Lots on 20th Street have been shortened to 70 feet, indicating that 18 feet were lost during the widening. The proposed area of development for both Parcel 1 and 3 will reclaim some of that property from 20th Street and will extend into William Street. In order to accurately place ASAs within the parcels of the Uptown Oakland Project, we must consider historical, modern and proposed property boundaries.

Figures showing the locations of ASAs depict the current and proposed boundaries for each parcel as well as the historic lot boundaries (when they are known). Figures showing the areas to be tested, however, depict only each testing location with respect to the proposed and existing property boundaries of the Uptown Oakland project.

PARCEL 1

Parcel Description

Location

Parcel 1 is located on the western half of the block bounded by 20th Street/Thomas L. Berkley Way (formerly Delger Street), Telegraph Avenue, William Street (formerly 19th Street), and San Pablo Avenue.

Existing Structures and Open Areas

Several structures currently stand within Parcel 1 (see Figure 9.1). They range in height between one and three stories. Chef Edward's Barbeque was at the corner of 20th Street and San Pablo Avenue. Three two-story, late 19th Century buildings are fronting along San Pablo Avenue (1966-68 and 1972) are vacant. A two-story building, formerly the "A&C Club" is located at the corner of San Pablo Avenue and William Street. Three one-story structures fronting along 20th Street are currently vacant.

Asphalt or gravel covered lots lay between buildings fronting on 20th Street. A dirt driveway and small backyard area is located behind the buildings on San Pablo. Its entrance is on 20th Street. Empty dirt lots are mainly seen fronting along William Street. The parking lot from Parcel 3 extends into the eastern portion of the parcel. Concrete and brick building foundations are visible within the dirt lots along William Street.

Disturbance from Previous Development

Minimal disturbance from previous development is expected within Parcel 1. The main period of development within the parcel was during the late 1870s to 1890s when various middle and upper-middle class houses and several commercial establishments were constructed within the parcel, as shown on the Sanborn Insurance Company maps. Several of these structures have basements indicated on the early 20th Century Sanborn maps. Discussion with Betty Marvin of the City of Oakland's Cultural Heritage Survey Office revealed that most houses from this period had basements either at ground surface or extending only a few feet below the ground (personal communication 2005). It is possible that intact resources associated with the Uptown Chinatown may be found beneath these shallow basements. Due to the lack of development during the 20th Century it is also likely that cultural material associated with the late 19th Century occupation of the parcel are intact as well. Conversation with City of Oakland officials indicated that the "A&C Club" building has a single level basement, making this the only location of substantial subsurface disturbance within Parcel 1. Disturbance from existing utilities has not been assessed.

Elevations and Site Topography

Elevations of the parcel range from approximately 15.5 feet at the Northeastern corner to approximately 25 feet along the Southwestern corner of the parcel. The northern portion of the parcel is approximately 3 to 4 feet lower than the southern portion of the parcel.

Two Treadwell and Rollo borings (B-1 and B-6), both within the southern portion of Parcel 1, indicate that historic fill was generally encountered to a depth of two to four feet but reached a depth of six feet (Treadwell and Rollo 2004:Appendix A). Below the fill was a yellow-brown, medium dense to dense native clayey sand. This is the upper layer of Merritt sand (Treadwell and Rollo 2004:14).

Visible Cultural Resources

During 2004 and 2005, several surveys were conducted from the sidewalk by the staff of Archeo-Tec. The most recent was completed in June 2005 with Hamid Gami of the City of Oakland. Most of Parcel 1 is covered by buildings or paved lots except for a gravel-covered lot on 20th Street and the majority of the parcel fronting on William Street. A brick foundation, shown on the 1889 to the 1951 Sanborn Insurance Company map, was visible on the surface of a dirt lot fronting on William Street, near San Pablo Avenue.

Proposed Excavation

Two connected, podium-style residential buildings with landscaped inner courtyards are proposed for Parcel 1. These buildings will contain 255 rental units ranging from junior one-bedroom to three-bedrooms. A one-level parking garage will extend beneath both buildings and will occupy all of Parcel 1. The proposed excavation depth for the parking garage is approximately 14 feet below current ground surface. Excavation of Parcel 1 will vary between approximately 2 feet in the northeastern corner to 12 feet in the southwestern corner below the existing ground surface. Any excavation conducted during the initial testing phase of the archaeological testing program will not exceed the depths of proposed construction.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas for Parcel 1

ASAs have been identified for the Uptown Chinatown, the Hogan family, late 19th Century residents, and late 19th and early 20th Century commercial establishments within Parcel 1. Prehistoric resources which may exist within the parcel are discussed below.

Uptown Chinatown

In his 1952 article, Chew indicates that a Chinatown was located on the east side of San Pablo Avenue between 19th Street (formerly Frederick Street) and 20th Street (formerly Delger Street), placing it along the western side of Parcel 1. The early 1870s Snow and Roos bird's-eye view of Oakland depicts a series of tightly clustered wooden buildings currently identified as the Chinatown, located near the intersections of San Pablo Avenue and 20th Street. An open area (appearing to the east of these structures on the Snow and Roos map) may have been used for agriculture or animal husbandry.

Possible Property Types: Refuse features, architectural remains, infrastructure, agriculture, gardening and animal husbandry.

Depth of Property Types: Property types are expected within first several feet. Privies and wells may extend from 5 to 15 feet below the top of the feature.

Previous Disturbance: Minimal disturbance from late 19th Century basements.

Proposed Excavation Depth: Between 10 to 12 feet below present surface.

Relevant Research Theme: Overseas Chinese Research Themes.

Potential Eligibility: Cultural material associated with the Chinatown is potentially eligible under Criteria A and D of the CRHR and under Criterion 1 for unique archaeological resources in CEQA section 21083.2.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas: Structures and an open area shown on the Snow and Roos map define the ASAs for the Uptown Chinatown in Parcel 1 and are mapped on Figure 9.2. These ASAs are placed to avoid basements and foundations of 19th Century structures as well as the “A&C Club” building basement, as necessary.

Edmond Hogan

The land use history identified the parcel at the corner of William Street and San Pablo Avenue as a possible location of Edmond Hogan’s residence during the early 1880s. This area was identified based on the 1883 Block Book and matches the general location given for Hogan in the 1880 and 1883 city directories. The size and location of any building or development associated with Hogan within this area is unknown. The area was empty by the creation of the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map.

Possible Property Types: Refuse features, architectural remains, infrastructure, gardening.

Depth of Property Types: Property types are expected within the first several feet. Privies and wells may from 5 to 15 feet below the top of the feature.

Previous Disturbance: Area disturbed by basement of “A&C Club”, depth currently unknown.

Proposed Excavation Depth: Between 10 to 12 feet below present surface.

Relevant Research Themes: Early Settlement of Oakland’s Outskirts.

Potential Eligibility: Cultural material associated with Edmond Hogan is potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas: Areas corresponding with Lots 1 and 2 on 1878 and 1883 Block Books. (See Figure 9.3)

Late 19th Century Residents

The 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company maps pictures single-family dwellings along 20th Street and William Street. The land use history established association for three residences during the 1880s and 1890s. Those residents and their addresses are listed below.

- B. F. Schunhoff, 570 William Street
- Emma Kaiser, 577 William Street
- Lydia L. Fairbanks, 563 20th Street

Possible Property Types: Refuse features, infrastructure, gardens, and animal husbandry.

Depth of Property Types: Property types are expected within the first several feet. Privies and wells may extend from 5 to 15 feet below the top of the feature.

Previous Disturbance: No known disturbances.

Proposed Excavation Depth: Between 10 to 12 feet below present surface.

Relevant Research Themes: Victorian Life.

Potential Eligibility: Cultural material associated with the Late 19th Century residents is potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas: Based on the above information, ASAs have been designated in the backyard areas of the addresses listed above. They are mapped on Figure 9.4.

Late 19th and early 20th Century Commercial Establishments

The following is a list of commercial structures recorded in the 1882 *Oakland Chinese Businesses in the 1882 Wells, Fargo Directory* or found on either the 1889 or 1902 Sanborn Insurance Company map.

- Chinese laundry listed in the Wells Fargo directory at 565 20th Street
- A Blacksmith and Carriage shop at 1478 San Pablo Avenue pictured on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
- A French laundry/dwelling run and inhabited by a French immigrant family at 1478/560-62 San Pablo Ave., as shown on the 1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
- A second laundry run by a single California-born French-American woman at 1484/570 San Pablo Avenue, as shown on 1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map
- A Chinese Garment Factory with two buildings, one on 20th Street and the other on San Pablo Avenue, with a small shed in the adjoining backyards, as shown on the 1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Possible Property Types: Refuse features and infrastructure.

Depth of Property Types: Refuse scatters are expected near the surface. Privies may extend to 5 feet from the top of the feature.

Expected Disturbance: Early and mid-20th Century building foundations.

Proposed Excavation Depth: Between 10 to 12 feet below present surface.

Relevant Research Themes: Commercial and Industrial Enterprises.

Potential Eligibility: Cultural material associated with Late 19th Century commercial establishments is potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas: Based on the above information, ASAs have been designated in the backyard areas of the addresses listed, taking into account areas of 20th Century development. These ASAs are mapped on Figure 9.5. Also of interest are the architectural remains of the Chinese laundry, an ASA has been identified for the portion of this lot falling within the proposed project boundaries.

Prehistoric Resources

Due to the proximity of the Uptown Oakland Project area to [REDACTED] and the historic tributaries of the San Antonio Bay, there is potential for encountering prehistoric resources within Parcel 1. Prehistoric cultural material is potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR. Potential prehistoric archaeological properties are outlined in Section 7, and relevant Research Themes and Questions are discussed in Section 8.

Testing Recommendations for Parcel 1

The testing recommendations for Parcel 1 include both areal exposure and mechanical test trenches. Demolition monitoring is also recommended for all soil distributing activities associated with the removal of all paved lots and standing structures within the Parcel 1. The findings of demolition monitoring may be used to reassess testing recommendations. An effort will be made by the archaeological field crew to accommodate the demolition and mass excavation schedule. In this regard, testing in open lots can be conducted prior to demolition monitoring. Methodology to be used during the testing program is presented in Section 10.

Areal Exposure

Areal exposure is proposed for all ASAs identified within Parcel 1, except the ASA identified for Edmond Hogan. Figure 9.6 shows the area of proposed areal excavation within Parcel 1. Areal exposure will not exceed a depth of 5 feet and should be conducted in a manner to avoid the mixing of contaminated soils.

Mechanical Test Trenches

Mechanical test trenches are recommended for testing prehistoric resources and for establishing site stratigraphy, particularly the extent of modern and historic fill. In order to test for prehistoric resources, trenches will be placed within areas of Parcel 1 where the proposed depth of excavation may encounter native soils that have the potential to contain prehistoric resources. This area covers approximately the western half of Parcel 1. Trenches will be placed within the parcel to attain site coverage while avoiding previous disturbances.

Mechanical Test Trenches are also recommended to establish the extent of the disturbance caused by the basement of the A&C Club building, which falls within the ASA identified for Edmond Hogan. A general area is recommended for the placement of test trenches based on this ASA and is also mapped on Figure 9.6. If the basement does not appear to have displaced all historic-period soils from this location then areal excavation may be considered for this ASA.

Locations of all other trenches will be determined in the field. Locations will be influenced by the findings of demolition monitoring and areal exposure. Test Trenches may also be used if areal exposure fails to uncover any cultural material. This testing would be undertaken in order to ensure that cultural material is not at a deeper level than indicated by the Sensitivity Study.

Demolition Monitoring

Demolition monitoring is recommended for all buildings on Parcel 1. Monitoring is only necessary during soil disturbing activities. It is recommended that the archaeological monitors meet with the demolition team prior to demolition to discuss safety issues and to select demolition methods which will cause the least impact to possible archaeological resources. Results of the monitoring program may direct the exact placement of trenches and areal exposures. If potentially significant resources are found during demolition monitoring, the archaeological team and the demolition crew will need to determine whether the test evaluation phase can be safely entered or whether a plan should be developed for securing the resources after safety issues have been addressed.

PARCEL 3

Parcel Description

Location

Parcel 3 comprises the eastern half of the block bounded by 20th Street/Thomas L. Berkley Way (formerly Delger Street), William Street (formerly 19th Street), Telegraph Avenue, and San Pablo Avenue.

Existing Structures and Open Areas

A small one-story, wooden flower shop is located at the corner of William Street and Telegraph Avenue (see Figure 9.1). The rest of the parcel is covered by an asphalt parking lot.

Disturbance Caused by Previous Development

Little disturbance from previous development is expected within Parcel 3. Several feet of disturbed soil is expected from the construction of the shallow basements of late 19th and early 20th Century houses. A large building at the corner of 20th Street and Telegraph Avenue is shown on the 1951 Sanborn Insurance Company map and was demolished several years ago. It is not known whether this building had a basement. However, the foundation probably extended several feet into the ground. Disturbance from existing utilities has not been assessed.

Elevations and Site Topography

Elevations of the parcel range from approximately 15 feet at the Northeastern corner of Parcel 3 to approximately 20 feet along the Southwestern corner of the parcel at ground surface. As with Parcel 1, the northern section of the parcel is approximately three feet lower than the southern portion.

According to the Treadwell and Rollo report, historic era cultural material was found between 1 to 3 feet in Borings B-5 and B-9 (2004:Appendix A). They estimate the fill generally reaches a depth of four feet, but may be as deep as nine feet below ground surface (Treadwell and Rollo 2004:15). The Temescal Formation, an alluvial deposit consisting of loose to medium dense, silty and clayey sand and medium stiff to stiff clay, with variable sand content, was found below the fill in some areas. A wet, silty sand described as dark brown to black, very loose to medium dense was found below the fill in some areas and above the Temescal Formation.

Visible Cultural Resources

Parcel 3 is entirely covered by an asphalt parking lot; no cultural material was visible on the surface.

Proposed Excavation

Two five-story residential and commercial buildings, separated by a courtyard, will occupy Parcel 3. A one-level, parking garage will extend beneath the larger western building. The proposed depth of excavation for the garage will vary between approximately 2 feet in the northeastern corner to 10 feet in the southwestern corner below the existing ground surface. The smaller eastern building will be built on or just below the current surface level. Piles will be driven across the parcel in such a manner that spoils from the piles will be unavailable for investigation.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas for Parcel 3

ASA have been established for prehistoric resources, the Uptown Chinatown, the Hogan family, the Delger family and late 19th Century residential and commercial occupation of Parcel 3. ASAs are mapped on Figures 9.7 through 9.12 and areas recommended for testing are shown on Figure 9.13.

Uptown Chinatown

A pond historically located near 20th Street in Parcel 3 was filled during the late 1860s or 1870s. The filling of the pond may have corresponded with the abandonment of the Uptown Oakland project area by its Chinese residents. This pond may have been an ideal location for disposing of unwanted material left at the Uptown Chinatown site.

Possible Property Types: Refuse feature.

Depth of Property Types: Both the pond's depth and the amount of material required to fill it are currently unknown. Cultural material used as fill may exist just below late 19th Century development, or it may extend down to 10 or more feet below the current surface, according to Treadwell and Rollo approximations.

Expected Disturbance: Minimal disturbance from late 19th Century basements.

Proposed Excavation Depth: Approximately 5 feet below present surface.

Relevant Research Themes: Overseas Chinese Research Themes – Abandonment of the Project Area.

Potential Eligibility: Cultural material associated with the Chinatown is potentially eligible under Criteria A and D of the CRHR and under Criterion 1 of unique archaeological resources of CEQA section 21083.2.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas: Based on the above information, an ASA has been designated in the covered the pond shown on the Witcher and Boardman maps. This ASA is mapped on Figure 9.7.

Edmond Hogan

The land use history identified an irregular triangular lot, shown on the 1878 and 1883 Block Book, as an area likely developed by Edmond Hogan. This area corresponds with the general location of Hogan in the 1880 US Census.

Possible Property Types: Refuse features, architectural remains, infrastructure, gardening.

Depth of Property Types: Property types are expected within the first several feet. Privies and wells may extend from 5 to 15 feet below the top of the feature.

Previous Disturbance: Minimal disturbance, no disturbance in backyard area.

Proposed Excavation Depth: Approximately 10 feet below present surface.

Relevant Research Themes: Early Settlement of Oakland's outskirts.

Potential Eligibility: Cultural material associated with Edmond Hogan is potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR.

Archaeologically Sensitive Area: A triangular lot (Lot 27), as shown in the Block Books from 1878 and 1883, fronting on William Street near the western edge of Parcel 3. (See Figure 9.8.)

Delger Family

The 1878 Block Book shows that Frederick Delger owned and had improved the corner of lot at William Street and Telegraph Avenue, within Parcel 3. A house is pictured in this lot on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map, which may have been built by Delger or his family.

Possible Property Types: Refuse features, infrastructure, gardening.

Depth of Property Types: Property types are expected within the first several feet, except for privies and wells which may extend from 5 to 15 feet below the top of the feature.

Expected Disturbance: Minimal disturbance from laying of asphalt.

Proposed Excavation Depth: Approximately 2 to 3 feet below present surface

Relevant Research Themes: Early Settlement of Oakland's Outskirts, Victorian Period.

Potential Eligibility: Cultural material associated with Frederick Delger is potentially eligible under Criteria B and D of the CRHR.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas: The backyard area of the lot depicted by both the 1878 Block Book and the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map. (See Figure 9.9)

Late 19th Century Residents

The 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map shows middle and upper-middle class homes within Parcel 3. The following is a list of households where association has been established during the 1870s to the 1890s.

- C. and Sarah Hubbard, 521 20th Street
- Gustavus Prost, 517 20th Street, 20th Street near Telegraph Avenue
- John Classen, 515 20th Street, 20th Street near Telegraph Avenue
- Jacob Greenhood, SW corner of 20th Street and Telegraph
- Dr. A. Liliencrantz, 1459 Telegraph Avenue
- Mrs. E. G. Richmond and William Richmond, 518 William Street
- Charles H. Smith, furnished goods, 530 William Street

Possible Property Types: Refuse features, infrastructure, gardens, and animal husbandry.

Depth of Property Types: Property types are expected within the first several feet. Privies and wells may extend from 5 to 15 feet below the top of the feature.

Previous Disturbance: Disturbances are not recorded within the backyard areas of the address listed below, except for those houses located in the footprint of the building located at the corner of 20th Street and Telegraph Avenue.

Proposed Excavation Depth: Approximately 2 feet for houses on Telegraph Avenue. Approximately 5 feet for houses on 20th Street and between 4 to 8 feet for houses on William Street.

Relevant Research Questions: Victorian Period.

Potential Eligibility: Cultural material associated with the Late 19th Century residents is potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas: Based on the above information ASAs have been designated in the backyard areas of the addresses listed above, except for 1459 Telegraph Avenue and the corner lot at 20th Street and Telegraph. These ASAs are mapped on Figure 9.10.

Late 19th Century Commercial Establishments

Listed below are commercial structures from the 1889, 1902 or 1912 Sanborn Insurance Company maps that may address research questions.

- Several stores located at the corner of 20th and Telegraph on 1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map.
- The Oakland Central Hospital Located at 530 and 535 William Street on the 1912 Sanborn Insurance Company map.
- An undertaker's office at the corner of William Street and Telegraph on the 1912 Sanborn Insurance Company map.

Possible Property Types: Refuse features.

Depth of Property Types: Refuse scatters are expected near the surface. Privies and wells may extend from 5 to 15 feet below the top of the feature.

Expected Disturbance: Minimal disturbances are expected outside the boundary of a 1950s vintage building at the corner of 20th Street and Telegraph Avenue.

Proposed Excavation Depth: Approximately 2-3 feet for addresses on Telegraph. Approximately 5 feet for the hospital on William Street.

Relevant Research Questions: Commercial and Industrial Enterprises.

Potential Eligibility: Cultural material associated with the Late 19th Century commercial establishments is potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas: Backyard areas of the establishments listed above, except for the stores at the corner of 20th and Telegraph, where cultural material was probably removed or disturbed. (See Figure 9.11)

Prehistoric Resources

The Sensitivity Study indicates the possibility of encountering potentially significant prehistoric cultural deposits within Parcel 3. According to the historic maps discussed in Section 6, a marsh extending from the northern arm of the San Antonio bay was located within Parcel 3. Treadwell and Rollo borings within the parcel confirmed the location of the marsh deposit. Boring 3, placed near the center of Parcel 3, also hit an organic deposit with shell content between 13 and 17 feet (Treadwell and Rollo 2004:Appendix A).

Mass excavation of this area will remove approximately 5 feet of soils. Piles are recommended for this area and are also considered an impact. The area surrounding Boring 3 and the historic shore of the marsh has been designated as an archaeologically sensitive area. This area has been placed within the zone of proposed pile driving activities and is mapped on Figure 9.12. Testing recommendations are discussed below. Prehistoric cultural material is potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR. Potential prehistoric archaeological properties are outlined in Section 7 and Research Themes and Questions are discussed in Section 8.

Testing Recommendations for Parcel 3

The testing recommendations for Parcel 3 include both areal exposure and mechanical test trenches. Demolition monitoring is also recommended for all soil distributing activities associated with the removal of all paved lots within the Parcel 3. The findings of demolition monitoring may be used to refine and possibly eliminate areas to be tested if unanticipated disturbances are encountered. An effort will be made by the archaeological field crew to accommodate the demolition and mass excavation schedule. In this regard, testing can be conducted prior to demolition monitoring. Section 10 specifies the methods to be used during the testing program.

Areal Exposure

Areal exposure is proposed for all ASAs identified within Parcel 3, except for those associated with prehistoric resources. Figure 9.13 shows the areas of proposed areal excavation within Parcel 3. Areal exposure will not exceed 5 feet and should be conducted in a manner to avoid mixing contaminated soils.

Mechanical Test Trenches

Mechanical test trenches are recommended for testing prehistoric resources and for establishing site stratigraphy in order to evaluate the extent of modern and historic fill. To test for prehistoric resources, a series of test trenches is recommended, focusing on the area around the pond, in order to determine whether any prehistoric resources will be impacted by pile driving activities. The general location recommended for these trenches is mapped on Figure 9.13. Trenches will be placed for coverage, avoiding previous disturbances. Trench locations will be selected in the field according to the findings of demolition monitoring and areal exposure.

Demolition Monitoring

Archaeological monitors should be on hand for the removal of the asphalt parking lot that covers Parcel 3. Care should be taken during asphalt removal to minimize the impact and disturbance of subsurface soils. Results of the monitoring program will direct the exact placement of trenches and areal exposures. If possible, removal of the asphalt parking lot should be conducted in stages along with the initial testing program, thus making it more difficult for the parcel to be pot-hunted prior to the testing program.

PARCEL 2

Parcel Description

Location

Parcel 2 comprises the western half of the block bounded by William Street (formerly 19th Street), Telegraph Avenue, 19th Street (formerly Frederick Street) and San Pablo Avenue.

Existing Structures and Disturbances

A three-story, concrete parking garage built in the late 1950s covers the majority of the parcel (see Figure 9.1). The southern half of the parking garage is underground, sloping toward the corner of San Pablo Avenue and 19th Street to a depth of approximately 6 to 8 feet below surface grade. The parking structure was constructed on concrete piers that extend 15 feet below the existing surface level of the parking structure. The piers are approximately 7 to 10 feet in diameter (Treadwell and Rollo 2004:11). An abandoned two-story concrete building is located at the corner of William Street and San Pablo Avenue. This building has a single level basement. These two structures cover the entire parcel. They have impacted soils in the majority of the parcel. Disturbance from existing utilities has not been assessed.

Elevations and Site Topography

Elevations of the parcel range from approximately 20 feet at the Northeastern corner of Parcel 2, to approximately 28 feet along the Southwestern corner of the parcel at ground surface (Treadwell and Rollo 2004:14). According to the Treadwell and Rollo report, two to four feet of fill was encountered across Parcels 2 (Treadwell and Rollo 2004:14). However, no borings were actually placed within Parcel 2.

Visible Cultural Resources

Parcel 2 is entirely covered by structures. No cultural material was visible on the surface.

Proposed Excavation

A five-level residential building with two interior courtyards is proposed for Parcel 2. A total of 193 rental units are proposed for Parcel 2. A single level, mostly below-grade parking garage will occupy the entirety of Parcel 2. The finished floor elevation for the garage will vary between approximately 8 feet in the northeastern corner to 12 feet in the southwestern corner below the existing ground surface. Further excavation is necessary to removed portions of the concrete pier supports of the existing parking structure. It is assumed that this will add another several feet to the excavation depth across the parcel. Any excavation conducted during the initial testing phase of the archaeological testing program will not exceed the depths of proposed construction.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas

ASAs have been identified for James T. Hogan, the Delgers, and late 19th Century residential and commercial establishments within Parcel 2. ASAs are mapped on Figures 9.14 through 9.17 and areas recommended for testing are shown on Figure 9.18 for Parcel 2.

James T. Hogan

A newspaper article dating to 1877 describes the burning of Hogan's estate. It places the Hogans' house and possible dairy operation midway between San Pablo and Telegraph on the north side of Frederick (now 19th) Street.

Possible Property Types: Refuse features, architectural remains, infrastructure, gardening and animal husbandry.

Depth of Property Types: Expected within the first several feet. Privies and wells may extend from 5 to 15 feet below the top of the feature.

Expected Disturbance: The construction of a three-story parking garage has impacted the majority of Parcel 2. The areas of least impact are along William Street and along the eastern edge of Parcel 2. These include the area tentatively identified as the location of James Hogan's estate. It is likely that during construction of the parking structure, excavation in this area ranged from depths of several feet to approximately 15 feet or more for the footings.

Proposed Excavation Depth: Between 12 to 15 feet below present surface.

Relevant Research Themes: Early Settlement of Oakland's Outskirts.

Potential Eligibility: Cultural material associated with Edmond Hogan is potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas: An ASA has been designated in the area of Hogan's residence and dairy identified in Section 6. It is mapped on Figure 9.14

The Delger Family

The western edge of the Delger estate extends into Parcel 2, as shown on the Sanborn Maps. The 1902 Sanborn Insurance Company map clearly shows the location of a wind mill (probably used to pump well water) and several sheds associated with the Delger Estate. The existence of a windmill generally indicates a nearby well. The land use history additionally identified a triangular lot owned by Delger within Hogan's lands during the 1860s and 1870s.

Possible Property Types: Refuse features, infrastructure, gardening and animal husbandry.

Depth of Property Types: Expected within the first several feet. Privies and wells may extend from 5 to 15 feet below the top of the feature.

Previous Disturbance: The construction of a three-story parking garage has impacted the majority of Parcel 2. The area of least impact is along the eastern edge of Parcel 2, which includes the western edge of the Delger Estate. During construction of the parking structure, it is likely that excavation in this area ranged from depths of several feet to approximately 15 feet or more for the footings. Excavation along 19th Street was most likely deeper in order to accommodate an underground parking lane.

Proposed Excavation Depth: Between 8 to 10 feet below present surface

Relevant Research Questions: Early Settlement of Oakland's Outskirts, Victorian Period.

Potential Eligibility: Cultural material associated with Frederick Delger is potentially eligible under Criteria B and D of the CRHR.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas: The western edge of the Delger estate as shown on the 1889 and 1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Maps and the triangular lot owned by Delger during the 1860s and 1870s. (See Figure 9.15.)

Late 19th Century Residents

The 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map pictures two single-family dwellings along 19th Street, near the corner of San Pablo. Association has been found for 558 19th Street, which was owned and occupied by V. L. Fortin from the early 1880s into the 20th Century.

Possible Property Types: Refuse features, infrastructure, gardens, animal husbandry.

Depth of Property Types: Expected within the first several feet. Privies and wells may extend from 5 to 15 feet below the top of the feature.

Previous Disturbance: Excavation for the mid-20th Century parking garage is unknown in this area, excavation for piles was 15 or more feet in this area.

Proposed Excavation Depth: Approximately 15 feet.

Relevant Research Themes: Victorian Period.

Potential Eligibility: Cultural material associated with the Late 19th Century residents is potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas: Backyard area of 558 19th Street has been identified as an ASA. It is mapped on Figure 9.16.

Late 19th Century Commercial Establishments

The remains of two commercial structures appearing on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company map may address research questions. A Photo Gallery is pictured on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map, located along San Pablo Avenue near the corner of 19th Street (formerly Frederick Street). A Veterinary Hospital on William Street appears on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map.

Possible Property Types: Refuse features, animal husbandry.

Depth of Property Types: Refuse scatters are expected near the surface. Privies may extend to 5 feet below the top of the feature.

Previous Disturbance: Excavation for the mid-20th Century parking garage was likely between 10 to 15 or more feet in the area of the Photo Gallery. It is likely that excavation for construction of the parking structure ranged from depths of several feet to approximately 15 feet or more for the footings in the vicinity of the Veterinary Hospital.

Proposed Excavation Depth: Approximately 15 feet.

Relevant Research Themes: Commercial and Industrial Enterprises.

Potential Eligibility: Cultural material associated with the Late 19th Century commercial establishments is potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas: It has been determined that any cultural material associated with the Photo Gallery was most likely removed or destroyed during the construction of the parking garage. An ASA has been designated in the backyard area of the Veterinary Hospital, as shown on the 1889 Sanborn Insurance Company. This is mapped on Figure 9.17.

Prehistoric Resources

Due to the proximity of the Uptown Oakland Project area to [REDACTED] and the historic tributaries of the San Antonio Bay there is the potential of encountering prehistoric resources within Parcel 2. Prehistoric cultural material is potentially eligible under Criterion D of the CRHR. Potential prehistoric archaeological properties are outlined in Section 7 and Research Themes and Questions are discussed in Section 8.

Testing Recommendations for Parcel 2

The testing recommendations for Parcel 2 include both areal exposure and mechanical test trenches. Demolition monitoring is also recommended for all soil distributing

activities associated with the removal of the standing structures within the Parcel 2. The findings of demolition monitoring may be used to refine and possibly eliminate areas to be tested if unanticipated disturbances are encountered.

We predict that most of the parcel was disturbed during the construction of the parking structure. Based on this assessment, testing is not proposed for some areas discussed in the historic land use section. If the parking structure's construction turns out to have created a lesser disturbance than currently predicted, ASAs should be identified in those locations based on the land use history, and those areas should be tested, preferably by areal exposure.

An effort will be made by the archaeological field crew to accommodate the demolition and mass excavation schedule. Testing within Parcel 2 cannot commence until demolition of all structures has occurred. Section 10 specifies the methodology to be used during the testing program.

Areal Exposure

Areal exposure is proposed for all ASAs identified within Parcel 2. Figure 9.18 show the area of proposed areal excavation for Parcel 2. Areal exposure will not exceed 5 feet and should be conducted in a manner to avoid mixing of contaminated soils. If soils have been disturbed past five feet due to the parking structure, ASAs may be further investigated by test trenches or by areal exposure based on the level of disturbance and discretion of the Field Director.

Mechanical Test Trenches

Mechanical test trenches are recommended for testing prehistoric resources and for establishing site stratigraphy in order to establish the extent of modern and historic fill. In order to test for prehistoric resources, trenches will be placed within areas of Parcel 2 where the proposed depth of excavation may encounter native soils that have the potential to contain prehistoric resources. (This area comprises the majority of Parcel 2.) Trenches will be placed to ensure site coverage while avoiding previous disturbances. Trench locations will be determined in the field, guided by the findings of demolition monitoring and areal exposure. Test trenches may also be used to establish the depths of modern disturbances and to investigate areas recommended for testing.

Demolition Monitoring

Demolition monitoring is recommended for all buildings on Parcel 2. Monitoring is only necessary during soil disturbing activities. It is recommended that the archaeological monitors meet with the demolition team prior to demolition to discuss safety issues and to select demolition methods which will cause the least impact to possible archaeological resources. Results of the monitoring program will direct the placement of trenches and areal exposures within Parcel 2. If potentially significant resources are found during demolition monitoring the archaeological team and the demolition crew will need to determine whether the test evaluation phase can be safely entered or whether a plan should be developed for securing the resources after safety issues have been addressed.

NEIGHBORHOOD PARK

Description

Location

The proposed location for the neighborhood park is the western third of Parcel 4, located in the eastern half of the block bounded by William Street, Telegraph Avenue, 19th Street and San Pablo Avenue. The rest of Parcel 4 is slated for development within a future phase of the Uptown Oakland project.

Existing Structures and Disturbances

The three-story, concrete parking garage covering most of Parcel 2 extends into the western portion of the neighborhood park area (see Figure 9.1). An abandoned gas station is located along the eastern boundary of the area. Four underground storage tanks were removed from this area of the park in the late 1980s. Three tanks contained gasoline and ranged from 3,000 to 7,000 gallon capacity in size. The fourth contained waste oil. Its capacity was 500 gallons (Treadwell and Rollo 2005:10). Tank removal revealed that the tanks had leaked into the surrounding soils, so further soil excavation was conducted (Treadwell and Rollo 2005:10). The depth of this excavation is unknown. However, borings conducted outside of the park area indicate that a gravel layer possibly associated with the removal of contaminated soil was encountered between 7 and 9 feet (Treadwell and Rollo 2005a:17). Disturbance from existing utilities has not been assessed.

Elevations and Site Topography

At surface level, elevations of the parcel range from approximately 20 feet (at the northeastern corner of the park) to approximately 26 feet (at the southwestern corner). Based on borings within the vicinity, the neighborhood park area is covered by 3 to 6 feet of fill. (Treadwell and Rollo 2005a:17). A six-inch concrete fragment was encountered at 3.5 feet within a boring located near the northeast corner of the park area (Treadwell and Rollo 2005a:17).

Visible Cultural Resources

The neighborhood park area is entirely covered by either structures or asphalt; no cultural material was visible on the surface.

Proposed Excavation

Minimal excavation, approximately 3 feet, is necessary for the neighborhood park area. Proposed excavation consists of placing utilities for landscaping and for planting.

Testing Recommendations for the Neighborhood Park

Historic Period Resources

A detailed plan view of the Delger estates is offered by the 1889, 1902 and 1912 Sanborn Insurance Company maps. A greenhouse and an aviary belonging to the Delger estate were located within the neighborhood park area. It is likely that any cultural

material associated with these structures was disturbed by prior construction to at least the depth of proposed construction.

Prehistoric Resources

Due to the depths of excavation proposed for the neighborhood park area, it is unlikely that native soils or prehistoric resources will be encountered in this area.

No testing is recommended for the neighborhood park area provided that the proposed depth of excavation remains relatively shallow. If proposed excavation depths change or if undisturbed areas are identified, ASAs and testing recommendations should be drafted for the Delger Estate based on the land use history in Section 6.

10. ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING PROGRAM

OVERVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING PROGRAM

Mitigation Measure HIST-2a calls for the development of a testing program which will determine whether archaeological deposits encountered with the project area meet CEQA definitions of unique archaeological or historically significant resources and to guide further archaeological work in recovering the data potential of such resources. Based on community comments of the draft Testing Program submitted by Archeo-Tec in January of 2005 and a review of successful archaeological investigations completed in Oakland, a testing program has been designed which combines the phases of identification, evaluation and data recovery in the field.

The following section will outline the methods to be used during the identification, evaluation and recovery of data during the testing program. In this section we draw a clear distinction between the initial testing phase and the test evaluation phase; however, it should be the aim of the field crew to move seamlessly and as quickly as possible from one phase into the next. The distinction between test evaluation and data recovery is less defined because in practice, data is recovered during evaluation. Field methods used to evaluate resources are briefly discussed and will draw from data recovery methods, which are discussed in more detail. Laboratory analysis and further research methods will be presented in this section as well. However, it is recommended that a treatment program be specifically designed based on the findings in the field.

Archaeologically Sensitive Areas

Testing recommendations for archaeologically sensitive areas (ASAs) identified within Parcels 1, 2, and 3 of the Uptown Oakland Project are presented in Section 9. Based on those areas and recommendations, locations to be tested during the initial phase of testing are identified in Section 9 and mapped on Figure 9.6 for Parcel 1, Figure 9.13 for Parcel 3, and Figure 9.18 for Parcel 2.

PHASE ONE TESTING AND DEMOLITION MONITORING

Two testing methodologies will be employed during this phase of testing. Potentially significant cultural resources likely to be encountered on or near the surface will be areally exposed to a maximum depth of five feet. A series of mechanical test trenches will be used to establish stratigraphy for the project area and to test for deeper resources, such as prehistoric resources. Demolition Monitoring of all soil moving demolition activity in areas that have the potential to impact cultural resources is necessary. Attempts will be made by the testing crew to fit the initial testing program within the demolition schedule. This may included testing open areas within parcels prior to the commencement or completion of demolition.

Areal Exposure

Areal exposure entails clearing a designated area using a backhoe fitted with a scraper blade. Areas should be scraped under direct supervision of the archaeological field crew, and no more than several inches should be cleared at a time. Areal exposure is chosen because it offers a level of certainty in establishing presence or absence within a defined area to a designated depth that is not obtained by trenching. Areal exposures also increase the ability to identify cultural deposits without damaging or impacting the resource. This method of excavation is most appropriate for cultural resources at or near the surface. Proposed locations for areal exposures are discussed in Section 9 and are shown on Figure 9.6 for Parcel 1, Figure 9.13 for Parcel 3, and Figure 9.18 for Parcel 2.

Test Trenches

The proposed program of Phase One Testing will partly consist of the placement, excavation and evaluation of a series of mechanical test trenches within the project site. Each test trench will be excavated with a backhoe—fitted with a flat scraper—in increments of no more than one foot, until the backhoe can not safely or efficiently dig any deeper or until the maximum depth of excavation is reached. Throughout this phase of the testing program, detailed notes will be made on Trench Excavation Records indicating soil characteristics encountered within the test trenches, so that idealized stratigraphic profiles can be compiled for the subject property. The testing recommendations given in Section 9 call for trenches to be placed in several locations with the project area. These locations are shown on Figure 9.6 for Parcel 1, Figure 9.13 for Parcel 3, and Figure 9.18 for Parcel 2, located at the end Section 9. The testing recommendations do not give exact trench placement, as trench locations will be based on the findings of demolition monitoring, previous trenches and areal exposures. Trenches will also be placed to address construction or safety considerations.

Monitoring of Demolition

Archaeological monitors should be present for any demolition activities that might impact surface or subsurface archaeological material. If potentially significant features or other resources are identified, their location and character should be recorded, and the degree of immediate threat evaluated. If the resources are immediately threatened, plans for mitigation must be considered. Monitors should meet with demolition crews in order to discuss demolition plans, safety issues, and the procedures of data recovery measures during demolition. If possible, demolition activities in study areas should be conducted in a manner where archaeological monitors can safely investigate and mitigate potentially significant resources and in a manner that limits the impact on soils that may contain potentially significant resources. Archaeological monitors will be responsible for recording and collecting any cultural material unearthed during demolition. Archaeological monitors will also be responsible for recording any previously unknown areas of prior disturbance and for confirming expected disturbances, as outlined in Section 9. This information will influence the placement and methods used during the initial phase of testing.

Identification of Potentially Significant or Unique Archaeological Resources

The goal of this initial phase of the testing program is to test for the presence or absence of potentially significant or unique archaeological resources. Locations recommended for testing area based on the identification of archaeologically sensitive areas (ASAs), presented in Section 9. Upon encountering cultural material during phase one testing, the area will be exposed to the extent necessary to determine the character of the deposit. Cultural material encountered during both areal exposure and test trenching will be exposed in plan view, not from the side. This exposure may be limited by construction or safety restrictions, such as the mixing of different classes of soils.

Identifying Prehistoric Resources

In regard to prehistoric resources within the Uptown Oakland project area, prehistoric materials are not expected within the first several feet, and therefore mechanical test trenches will be used to test for these materials. Trench locations will be mapped. All soils encountered will be recorded. As appropriate, soils will be bagged and labeled as samples or will be spot screened. Upon encountering prehistoric archaeological material or buried paleosols (which may contain prehistoric materials), the overburden from the deposit will be removed to the extent that the integrity and character of the deposit can be determined. Soils that are visually identified as possibly containing prehistoric materials will be spot screened through 1/8-inch mesh screens. The presence of several species of shell, shell mixed with fauna, or the presence of modified materials are the general criteria for determining the presence of a prehistoric cultural deposit. In general, if any prehistoric cultural material is encountered and the deposit has any integrity, it will be tentatively deemed a potentially significant resource, requiring further investigation and evaluation.

At this point the test evaluation phase will be entered and designates of Forest City Residential West and the City of Oakland will be notified. (See below for the field methods to be employed during the test evaluation phase.) If human burials are found during the Testing Program, the protocol summarized in Section 11 will be followed.

Identifying Historic Period Resources

Property types for the historic period have been identified based on land use history and the findings of previous archaeological investigations. The archaeological testing crew will be briefed on the property types expected and associated research questions applicable to each ASA before the commencement of the initial testing phase. Most historic period cultural material is expected near the surface and areal exposure will be used to test for those resources. It is possible that deeper features, such as privies and wells, may have had their upper portions removed or disturbed. Test trenches may be used in these areas at the discretion of the Field Director.

Upon encountering any historic period cultural material, the overburden from the deposit will be removed and the deposit will be excavated to the extent that the integrity and character of the deposit can be determined. All cultural material encountered will be recorded, mapped and photographed. It is up to the discretion of the Field Director to determine the extent of excavation necessary prior to determining whether the cultural

material required further investigation and whether the test evaluation phase should be entered (see below). In general, any expected property type which has the potential to answer research questions presented in Section 8 will be tentatively treated as a potentially significant resource that requires further investigation and evaluation. Any Overseas Chinese resources, particularly those in areas identified as historically inhabited by the Uptown Chinatown, will be treated as potentially significant or unique archaeological resources which must be investigated and evaluated.

Treatment of Unexpected Cultural Resources

There is always a chance that documents and maps upon which research is based will prove inaccurate or that additional events that impacted the project area were undocumented. In the event that unanticipated cultural remains are uncovered during the course of Phase One Testing, they will be investigated until a determination can be made about their potential significance. CEQA criteria and evaluation guidelines presented in the Test Evaluation section below will be used in determining the potential significance of these unexpected resources.

Reporting During Phase one Testing

During the testing program weekly informal updates will be drafted on the week's findings and submitted to the City of Oakland. They will be made available to community members and interested parties. At the completion of Phase One Testing, a Summary of Findings will be compiled and submitted to all interested parties. Due to the fact that Phase One Testing may be conducted in stages, a Summary of Findings report will be created at the end of each stage of Phase One Testing (or as appropriate).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST EVALUATION/DATA RECOVERY

The Test Evaluation phase of this testing program will be entered if cultural materials that may meet the standards of potentially significant or unique archaeological resources are identified during the initial testing program outlined above. The goal of this phase of the testing program is to evaluate whether potentially significant or unique archaeological resources exist within the Uptown Oakland Project area. This section outlines the evaluation process for identifying cultural materials as potentially significant or unique archaeological resources. It additionally outlines the general field methodology to be employed during the Test Evaluation phase.

If deposits are determined to be historically significant or unique they will be fully excavated and brought back to the lab for processing. If a determination cannot be made in the field than collected materials may be brought back to the lab for further analysis. The methods to be used for excavation and collection of materials are also outlined below. If at any time a deposit is deemed ineligible or not a unique archaeological resource, archaeological investigation of the deposit will be abandoned.

Assessing Archaeological Research Potential

The evaluation of cultural materials means determining their research potential or their ability to answer research questions and to add to the body of existing archaeological or

historical knowledge. This can be an ongoing process that may start in the field and require further analysis and research in the laboratory. The goal of the following section is to outline the guidelines used to assess the research potential of all potentially significant or unique cultural material identified during demolition monitoring or the initial testing phase.

The land use history has illustrated that a range of activities may have left a broad spectrum of potential significant or unique archaeological features within the project area. While each feature may be interesting in its own right, funding limits and time constraints require thoughtful analysis as to how to most effectively mitigate adverse impacts from construction while maximizing the resource's research value. General guidelines to be followed during the assessment process will be outlined. Following this outline is a discussion of the assessment of uniqueness.

Evaluation Guidelines

The Test Evaluation phase aims to evaluate the historical significance or uniqueness of deposits encountered during the initial testing phase or demolition monitoring. During the Test Evaluation phase, the ability of each feature to meet CEQA criteria will be assessed through the application of the following evaluation matrix. The matrix assesses the quantity and variety of artifacts, the feature's integrity, the historical association and the rarity of the deposit. The following evaluation system, following Mc Ilroy and Praetzellis (1997:277), provides a means for archaeologists to assess the research value of a feature quickly and efficiently. Briefly, it provides the following parameters for evaluation:

Integrity is defined as ability of a property to convey its significance. To meet this parameter, a property must possess sufficient integrity to distinguish depositional phases. By this definition, a "pothunted" privy does not possess integrity, however, a privy possessing discrete layers that indicate separate depositional events does meet that standard. Sheet refuse dumped into a pond might lack stratigraphic layers but may represent a single depositional event and therefore would have integrity.

Association refers to the ability to determine "depositional responsibility," or who discarded these remains. The feature should be demonstrated to have some tie to a historically identified occupant or historic activity. Association may be with an individual or family, such as the Delgers or the Hogans or may be with an event such as the removal the Uptown Chinatown residents.

Quantity refers to the raw number of artifacts, but it also requires an estimate of the functional types of artifacts. The feature should possess enough diagnostic items to narrow its deposition time frame relative to the occupation history.

Variety refers to the breadth of artifacts present in the future. It requires an estimate of the relative numbers of functional category types and must be of sufficient quantity within the feature to address research questions. For example, an assemblage dominated by faunal remains may be able to address important research themes about consumer choices, food preferences, and retention of cultural traits. If there are few other artifacts, however, the feature will not be datable, thus making determining an association impossible, and therefore not significant.

Rarity refers to cultural material from a group or period that is poorly represented.

Ability to address any one of these criteria does not fully address a feature's potential significance or uniqueness. These guidelines must be considered as complimentary lines of data, each weighed in relationship to the others in order to assess research potential. In the case of the Uptown Oakland Project, features potentially associated with Uptown Chinatown or its removal from the project area may be deemed potentially significant or unique even if they have a small quantity of goods or lack integrity.

Identifying Unique Archaeological Resources

Unique archaeological resources, as defined by CEQA section 21083.2(g) Criterion 1, need to not only answer important scientific questions (as laid out in Section 8 of this report), but those questions need to have demonstrated public interest and need to go beyond simply adding to an existing body of knowledge. Therefore, unique archaeological resource must exceed the criteria most often used for assessing historical significance of archaeological resources, Criterion D of the CHRH, which bases significance on the ability of a resources to yield, or have the ability to yield, important information about history or prehistory. The historic background section presented in Section 4, the review of previous archaeological findings presented in Section 5, and the land use history chronicled in Section 6 have allowed for the general identification of possible property types within the project area that may qualify as unique archaeological resources. These sections also represent a body of knowledge that can be used as comparative data to assess uniqueness of both anticipated and unanticipated property types.

In our review of previous archaeological work for this project and other projects within the San Francisco Bay Area, there is little precedent for assessing the uniqueness of archaeological resources. In this light the assessment process will be undertaken on a case-by-case basis in consultation with the City of Oakland.

Field Methods

The following general field methodology will be used during the Test Evaluation phase in order to further the investigation and evaluation of any potentially significant or unique archaeological resources. The minimum level of effort necessary to evaluate the significance or uniqueness of a resource will be undertaken. At any time if a deposit is determined not to meet the above guidelines all archaeological work will be halted. The work already undertaken and the reasons for the determination will be recorded.

Prehistoric Resources

In general, to assess the ability of prehistoric cultural material to yield important information to prehistory (CHRH, Criterion D), post-field analysis needs to occur. The following field methods will be used to evaluate and investigate potentially significant prehistoric resources identified during the initial testing phase. A summary of general lab methods and special studies follows.

Feature Excavation

Potentially significant prehistoric resources encountered during the initial testing phase will be hand excavated. Special samples will be obtained when appropriate. They will be fully documented through recordation on Excavation Sheets and Feature Sheets, as well as field photography, cartography, and videography, as appropriate. In the event that a large prehistoric site were encountered within the Uptown Oakland project area, which would presumably contain a number of various feature types, a specific plan for archaeological test unit excavation will be formulated and implemented as part of a brief, focused Archaeological Data Recovery Plan. This plan would be prepared through consultation with the archaeological consultant, project sponsors, Native American representatives, and the City of Oakland. Presented in this section, however, is a general Archaeological Data Recovery Plan for prehistoric cultural resources that will be used as a guideline for data recovery for archaeological deposits encountered during the pre-construction testing program.

Special Studies Sampling

Special studies such as obsidian hydration and geochemical sourcing, pollen and microbotanical analyses, and radiometric dating analyses will be incorporated into the project, as appropriate, during the Test Evaluation phase. Soil samples for soils analysis and flotation for pollen and microbotanical remains will be collected from each excavation test unit in the form of a column sample comprising 5% of the excavated soils from that test unit. Obsidian artifacts obtained from test excavation units, test trenches, auger borings, and surface collection will be sampled for obsidian hydration and geochemical sourcing. Whenever possible, *in situ* charcoal and other organic materials will be sampled for radiometric dating.

Screening Techniques

When appropriate, excavated soils will be placed in buckets and passed through 1/8-inch or 1/4 -inch mesh screens. This dirt will be screened in one location to allow the soil to be easily returned to the unit once excavation is complete. Column samples will ensure volumetric analysis of cultural deposits. Water screening may be used depending on the type of archaeological resource and the associated soils.

Field Documentation

Field documentation of prehistoric cultural deposits will consist of a variety of documentation methods and media, listed in brief below.

- Site Cartography: A site map for the project site will be made and updated daily with test excavation trenches and unit locations, proveniences of surface finds, locations of features and burials, auger boring locations, and any other relevant provenience data.
- Level Records: For each level in test excavation units (whether dug in arbitrary 10 or 20 centimeter levels, or those dug by observed stratigraphic layers), a Level Record will be completed that includes basic information on soil characteristics, cultural materials and other relevant data obtained in excavation of the level. If features or burials are found within excavation units, they will be given an arbitrary number and documented on the Level Record, as well as in

more depth on Feature and Burial records. This Level Record also includes a space for drawing of *in situ* artifacts and other relevant data.

- Feature Records: Each feature, once identified and exposed, will be recorded using a Feature Record. This form records basic information such as the feature's number and type; its provenience and cultural associations; a general description including associated artifacts; a description of the soil matrix within and surrounding the features; special samples, photographs or video taken; and general remarks. A scale drawing of each feature will be made on a separate sheet of graph paper, and in the case of complex or large features, a soil profile drawing will also be included.
- Burial Records: Each burial encountered in the field will be assigned an arbitrary number and documented on a burial record. The procedures for documentation of human remains in the field will likely need to be refined on the basis of consultation with local Native American groups, as some prefer that burials not be fully exposed, photographed or removed, and some allow in-depth osteological and archaeological research on their ancestors' remains. Prior to the excavation of any human burial, a strict procedure will be followed, as described below in Section 11.

However, given the above caveat, any burials that are encountered during the course of pre-construction archaeological testing or during project construction should be fully exposed, documented, and removed for more detailed laboratory analysis. The Burial Record includes basic information such as the burial number and provenience, description of the soil matrix within and surrounding the burial pit, bones absent (or present in the case of partial or disturbed burials), sex, age, condition of the bones, pathology, type of disposal (burial versus cremation), position (flexed, tightly flexed, etc.), side exposed (left, right, back, face, sitting), position of the head (left, right, back, face, or facing a particular direction), orientation of the burial, and size of the grave or burial pit. In addition, the Burial Record includes space for recording associated artifacts and features as well as a section for general remarks. Field photographs are taken of burials to further document them, when allowed by the Most Likely Descendant, and a detailed scaled drawing is prepared on a separate sheet of graph paper to be included with the Burial Record.

- Soil Profiles: Upon completion of excavation units, a soil profile will be drawn of at least two walls of the unit, showing all identified soil strata, any features encountered along the unit edges, any cultural and naturally occurring objects, roots and bioturbation seen in the unit walls. A key to these soil profiles will be included, properly describing each soil layer and feature, as well as labeling the unit number and wall that is drawn. These soil profiles will be used to create an idealized soil profile, combined with data regarding soil stratigraphy collected during the excavation of test trenches and auger borings.
- Field Photography: Field excavation and monitoring activities will be documented through the use of digital and 35mm photography. Excavation photos will include a scale and a north arrow.
- Field Video Documentation: Field digital video documentation will be utilized as appropriate to supplement field forms and photographs. All video editing will be completed at the offices of Archeo-Tec. This additional documentation will allow the research team to present a video chronicling the archaeological process on the subject property if desired, as well as aid in the analysis and full documentation of the archaeological deposits once fieldwork is complete.

HISTORIC PERIOD RESOURCES

The following general field methodology will be used during the Test Evaluation phase in order to evaluate the significant or unique archaeological resources. Methods for the data recovery in the field area also presented in this section. Laboratory methods for historic period resources are presented below.

Field Methods

For features identified during the initial testing phase as potentially unique or significant, the area under investigation will be expanded areally until the horizontal boundaries of the feature can be determined, taking into account construction, safety and security concerns. The minimum level of effort will be undertaken in order to evaluate the resources. Hollow refuse features will be halved and excavated by stratigraphy layer. Refuse pits or sheet scatters will be sampled and associated soils will be screened as appropriate. Architectural and infrastructure features should be cleared to establish integrity and to determine the extent of any associated material or temporal markers.

With the exception of fragments of wood, concrete or brick (which would be noted but not collected) and some non-diagnostic ceramic and glass fragments, all of the cultural materials encountered would be systematically recovered and saved in appropriately labeled bags for later laboratory analysis and interpretation. If a feature is determined not to be significant or unique all collected materials will be redeposited on site. (The possibility of saving artifacts for either teaching collections or interpretive purposes will be taken into consideration.) All excavation should be mapped and recorded, material types noted, and the reasons for abandoning the feature should be clearly articulated.

It is anticipated that some features, such as wells or privies, will extend deep into the ground. OSHA requirements limit confined space entries, so when such features are encountered, the surrounding soil will be removed by heavy equipment to achieve an acceptable slope. Within reason, features will only be excavated to the depth that they will be impacted by planned construction.

If small and intact features, such as wells or privies, extend below the proposed depth of construction activities, they will be excavated to their base to determine the range of dates in which they were deposited. Determining the absolute range of dates of deposit of a feature is crucial to establishing association of the feature with particular residences, industries or historic events relevant to addressing research questions outlined in previous sections of the Sensitivity Study.

If a large feature is encountered that extends below the level of impact of planned construction, a sampling strategy will be developed and implemented in order to obtain an adequate sample for subsequent analysis. Such a strategy might include the excavation of test units, augers, or shovel probes to determine the depth and stratification of the feature.

Hand excavation of archaeological features will allow the archaeological research team to better control the exposure of artifacts, so that establishment of their dates of deposit can be ascertained. In addition, hand excavation of features will provide better provenience of artifacts and structural remnants, to allow for analysis of spatial patterns relevant to addressing research questions described in Section 8. The Field Director will determine the proper level of effort. As a general rule, the minimum amount of excavation should be performed to allow an evaluation.

When appropriate, excavated soils will be passed through 1/4-inch or 1/8-inch mesh screens to document all classes of artifacts. Obtaining a representative sample of all classes of artifacts in encountered features will be important to address relevant research themes. Soil samples, seed samples or other deposits will be taken, as necessary, for further analysis, such as pollen and microbotanical analyses. Recovered materials will be bagged according to provenience. Materials will be documented on field notes as appropriate. Artifacts from features meeting the standards will be retained for laboratory analysis. Those not meeting the standards will be reburied on site or retained for outreach efforts.

Field Documentation Methods

Recordation methods on historic period archaeological deposits will employ feature sheets and documentation of soil profiles for each feature. Each feature will be assigned a number and described on a Feature Sheet. The Feature Sheet allows the recorder space to provide an overview of the feature, and includes a description of the feature itself as well as an overview of the materials it contained.

After excavation, the excavator will complete a soil profile drawing and Feature Evaluation Sheet for the feature that the Field Director will review. The Feature Evaluation Sheet summarizes knowledge about the feature, evaluates it, and registers the determination of eligibility. Such documentation will ensure that the archaeological potential of the feature has been adequately addressed. The project team will provide periodic updates to the project sponsor and the City of Oakland to summarize the information contained in the Feature Evaluation Sheets.

Field Documents

Documentation of historic period cultural deposits will consist of a variety of documentation methods and media, listed in brief below.

- Site Cartography: A site map for the project site will be made and updated daily showing the extent of any areal exposures, unit location, feature locations, and any other relevant provenience data.
- Level Records: All historic period features will be dug by stratigraphic layers. A Level Record will be completed that includes basic information on soil characteristics, cultural materials and other relevant data obtained in excavation of the level.
- Feature Records: Each feature, once identified and exposed, will be recorded using a Feature Record. This form records basic information such as the

feature's number and type; its provenience and cultural associations; a general description including associated artifacts; a description of the soil matrix within and surrounding the features; special samples, photographs or video taken; and general remarks. A scaled drawing of each feature will be made on a separate sheet of graph paper, and in the case of complex or large features, a soil profile drawing will also be included.

- Field Photography: All field excavation and monitoring activities will be documented through the use of digital and 35mm photography. All excavation photos will include a scale and a north arrow.
- Field Video Documentation: Field digital video documentation will be utilized as appropriate to supplement field forms and photographs. All video editing will be completed at the offices of Archeo-Tec. This additional documentation will allow the research team to present a video chronicling the archaeological process on the subject property if desired, as well as aid in the analysis and full documentation of the archaeological deposits once fieldwork is complete.

SAFETY

Prior to the commencement of any field investigations a safety program should be drafted by or in consultation with the Field Director. The safety plan should summarize known health hazards on the site and contain precautions for field personnel. The drafting of this document is not possible until a general Health and Safety plan for the Uptown Oakland Project has been drafted and reviewed by the Field Director. It will address areas of concern including wearing appropriate safety equipment such as hard hats around heavy equipment, washing hands prior to eating when working in lightly contaminated soils, and use of other protective equipment as necessary. It will include directions to the closest hospital and procedures to follow in an emergency, and will designate at least one Site Safety Officer.

SECURITY

Archaeological investigations have the potential to create great public interest. The project sponsor and the archaeological research team feel that public interest is crucial to increasing public knowledge and awareness of archaeology. Concomitant with this heightened awareness of archaeology, however, is a concern for site security. There is a high probability that relic hunters will enter the site during off-work hours. Local bottle hunters are active within the San Francisco Bay Area at most construction sites. Such hunters destroy archaeological integrity by mining for artifacts, and have the potential to injure themselves on the site, creating a liability issue for the project sponsor. To address these concerns, Archeo-Tec requests that the project sponsor arrange for fencing to be installed around each parcel prior to the start of testing and a security guard to be on site during non-excavation hours. The guard will be equipped with a radio to call for backup should it become necessary. Site fencing will be placed around the perimeter of excavation areas as deemed necessary by field directors and the project sponsor. "No Trespassing" signs should be posted on fencing where appropriate. To minimize the potential impact to archaeological features by looting, all artifacts visible on the ground surface of a feature will be placed in bags labeled by their provenience, and

removed from the site at the end of the workday. In addition, a storage container will be on site for temporary storage of excavated artifacts to ensure they are not removed or disturbed. As materials accumulate, they will be removed to the appropriate laboratory facility for more secure storage prior to laboratory processing. The project team will encourage local law enforcement officers to visit the site. Such visits provide the opportunity to educate officers regarding archaeological methods at the same time informing them about specific penal codes they may use to cite violators.

In addition, the Field Director or a designated representative will provide archaeological education sessions to alert project personnel to their role in site security. Such sessions will be for construction crews working in areas considered to be highly sensitive for archaeological resources, project sponsor personnel, and other project personnel as the project sponsor deems appropriate. Sessions will explain to all project staff the nature of archaeological deposits and materials expected to be encountered, procedures to follow should human remains be unearthed during construction, and the authority of archaeological monitors and project sponsor staff with respect to encountered remains.

LABORATORY PROCEDURES

Materials from archaeological deposits encountered during the testing program will be returned to Archeo-Tec's laboratory for processing, cataloging, and in-depth analysis. Identification and analysis of recovered artifacts will be entered into a computer database. The research team will determine the preliminary structure and content of this database prior to any laboratory work. If separate catalogs are deemed necessary for historic and prehistoric materials, they will be coordinated and linked as appropriate.

Laboratory Facility

Archeo-Tec's laboratory facility in Oakland is fully equipped to conduct all basic laboratory procedures, such as processing and cataloging of artifacts. Some in-depth analyses can be conducted at Archeo-Tec's laboratory as well, including all in-depth analyses of historic materials (excluding textiles), and techno-functional analysis of modified bone, shell and lithics from prehistoric deposits. Special studies, such as pollen flotation, analysis of fish bones, obsidian hydration and geochemical sourcing, and radiocarbon dating, will be subcontracted to appropriate laboratories for more detailed analysis as necessary.

Prehistoric Materials Laboratory Analyses

In order to ascertain the maximum amount of information out of prehistoric deposits, laboratory analyses such as sourcing, dating, and techno-functional analysis are undertaken as appropriate. Laboratory procedures include:

- **Radiocarbon Dating**
- **Obsidian Hydration Dating**
- **X-ray Fluorescence Analysis (XRF)**
- **Flaked Stone Analysis**
- **Ground Stone Analysis**

- **Vertebrate Faunal Analysis**
- **Invertebrate Faunal Analysis**
- **Archaeobotanical Analysis**
- **Soil and Sediment Analysis**
- **Spatial Analysis**

Laboratory Analysis Of Historic Period Materials

Historic materials will be cleaned and sorted primarily by the archaeological feature in which they were found. Recovered materials will be cleaned and initially sorted by material type, and labeled with appropriate provenience information. Artifacts will then be grouped by feature (which may include several contexts) and cataloged. They will be cross-mended whenever possible. Features assumed to be associated in the field are often studied as a unit within the laboratory.

Materials will be cataloged following currently accepted functional categories consistent with other relevant projects, in order to facilitate comparisons with results from other urban archaeological sites. The classification scheme is designed to determine functional types represented by the artifacts, and recognizes overall patterning in artifact use. Categories include activities, domestic, indefinite use, industrial, personal, storage, structural and unidentified use.

Important to the analysis of artifacts is the determination of quantity and distribution of materials within a particular feature or across site boundaries. The concept of minimum number of items (MNI) is critical to artifact analysis and interpretation. Determination of MNI will occur after cross-mending. Methods of determination of MNI will be further detailed in a laboratory manual prior to the initiation of any laboratory work and will follow the general discussion of artifact functional classes.

Analysis of materials from each artifact type will be conducted following generally accepted methods. Given the wide variety of materials found on 19th and early-20th century urban sites, it is not practical to describe all potential venues of analysis. The following brief description outlines preliminary procedures that will be incorporated as appropriate during laboratory processing. While each material type is discussed individually, complementary forms of evidence should be analyzed in comparison to each other to recognize their full information potential. Most of the research questions posed above require multiple data sets and synthesis of information to address adequately. All artifacts will also be researched to determine their ability to be temporally diagnostic. At the least, date ranges or mean artifact dates will be determined.

Glass materials will be sorted by functional category, color, and type. Glass artifacts provide information on past lifeways such as consumer behavior, general health, and evidence of social display in the form of decorative items. Ceramics will be sorted by functional type, form, fabric, and decorative elements, with specific attention paid to maker's marks. Where appropriate, analysis will determine the date of deposition and relative cost of the collection. Such information allows the archaeologist to make comparative statements about purchasing power and consumer choice at the household

level. Faunal remains will be sorted by taxa, element, side, butchering cut, age, and weight of specimen.

Butchering cuts will be analyzed according to 19th century retail values. Soil samples from select features may be sent for microfloral analysis. Metal artifacts by their nature are expected to be fragmentary and difficult to identify. The most common expected type is tin food containers that provide information on consumer behaviors, site date, and past foodways. Where possible, tin cans will be described. Soil samples from features or contexts determined to be significant following in-field evaluation methods will be sent to an appropriate laboratory for analysis.

ONGOING RESEARCH

Initial research conducted for this study was geared towards characterizing the neighborhood and providing preliminary occupation information that would allow determination of historical associations. This was necessary given the limited time frame and broad resource base. Once a deposit with potential association and sufficiently accurate deposition date is identified, project historians will expand on that association, particularly through further analysis of census data, city directories, oral histories and newspaper archives. Archaeological investigations of similar resources will also be further consulted in order to develop research themes and questions specific to the site or deposit encountered. Ongoing research may also be necessary to assess uniqueness.

REPORTING ON PROJECT RESULTS

Reporting on the results of archaeological work to the project sponsors, the City of Oakland, the professional archaeological community, and the public is a crucial component of any archaeological project. A comprehensive technical report will be prepared subsequent to analysis of the recovered materials. Based on the findings of the testing program recommendations for further archaeological investigations will be made, as stated in the MMRP. Further archaeological investigations may include the drafting of a plan for further data recovery and recommendations for monitoring.

Reporting on Findings

Site records (CA DPR 523 series) will be prepared in the event that significant archaeological deposits are encountered. These site records will include a description of the site, its areal extent and boundaries, a summary of the raw data of artifacts encountered within the site, and information on the analysis of those artifacts. Drawings, photographs and maps will be included with the site record.

Comprehensive Technical Report

The final decision regarding the format of the final archaeological resources report will be based on the finding of the testing program. However, following the guidelines established by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Archaeological Documentation* and the State Historic Preservation Office's *Preservation Planning*

Bulletin Number 4(a): Archaeological Resources Management Reports, the comprehensive technical report will likely include the following elements:

- Executive Statement;
- Summary of project scope, including location and geologic and environmental setting;
- Summary of previous research, both prehistoric and historic;
- Prehistoric and ethnographic context;
- Historic context summarized from archival research;
- Research themes identified in the research design;
- Field methodologies;
- Laboratory methodologies and cataloging categories;
- Interpretation of site findings, including relevance to research themes and recovered materials;
- Conclusions;
- References cited;
- Artifact catalogs (included as an appendix);
- Results of special artifact studies (included as an appendix);
- Other information relevant to the project, including additional diagrams, illustrations or photographs.

Interpretative Program

Public interpretation of archaeological data is encouraged by the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Archaeological Documentation* when merited by the findings. In the event that unique or significant archaeological deposits are encountered during the course of the project, every effort will be made to make those findings available to the professional archaeological community and the general public. This can be accomplished through a variety of channels. At a minimum, the resulting technical reports and site records will be submitted to the Northwest Information Center at Sonoma State University. In addition, publications of significant findings may be prepared for submission to various professional, peer-reviewed, archaeological journals such as *American Antiquity* and the *Journal of Historical Archaeology*. The archaeological research team may also present significant findings at the Society of California Archaeology or Society of Historical Archaeology annual meetings.

As stated in the MMRP, if unique archaeological resources associated with Oakland's Chinese population are encountered, representatives of established Chinese-American organizations will be consulted regarding interpretive uses for these resources. The MMRP also calls for the preparation of public displays and materials to showcase unique or historical resources. Brochures, pamphlets, websites and other materials should be prepared, as appropriate, and distributed to schools, museums, libraries, Chinese-American organizations and other interested parties. In consultation with the City of Oakland, public interpretive displays or information placards may be designed for installment at the project location. Public displays afford the best opportunity available to disseminate the results of research to the general public, and they have enormous educational value.

DISCARD AND DE-ACCESSION POLICY

Archaeological investigations of 19th and early 20th century urban sites have the potential to recover large quantities of artifacts that are difficult to curate. Government agencies and other researchers have recently recognized this dilemma and promulgated guidelines for the curation and selective discard of materials from their archaeological collections (e.g., State Historic Resources Commission 1993). Such guidelines acknowledge the current problem of finding acceptable curation facilities and offer the premise that not all materials have equal curation value. All decisions regarding artifact discard will be discussed and confirmed with the City of Oakland, the project sponsor and any other parties designated by the city.

The following criteria are organized under three principles of determination of research values, practicality, and educational value. Materials may be discarded if one or more the criteria listed below are met:

Research values. These values relate to the potential of a class, or collection of artifacts to provide information important for understanding the past as defined in the project's research design. Artifacts may be discarded if they meet any of the following criteria:

1. *Lack of long-term research value.* The research potential of a class of artifacts has been exhausted through cataloging and analysis (i.e., as far as can reasonably be foreseen, there is no additional information that might be retrieved from the artifacts in the future).
2. *Poor archaeological or historical context.* Stratigraphic evaluations and feature associations made in the field are refined during laboratory analysis, and historical documentation is correlated with archaeological findings. Frequently, specific soil layers, and occasionally entire features, are reevaluated as failing to meet research design criteria. Artifacts associated with these strata or features may be discarded.

Practicality. This category recognizes that curation space and resources are limited and costly, and that curation decisions may be made for reasons other than research or educational potential.

1. *Excessive quantity of materials.* Where the quantity of a class of artifacts is such that its values can be represented in a sample, the entire collection does not have to be curated.
2. *Manageability problems.* The volume, weight, redundant character, or quality of material is so great as to be excessively costly to curate.
3. *Poor condition.* The physical condition of the material is such that it is not feasible to conserve it.

4. *Health and safety risks.* The retention of the material poses a health and safety risk, either because of the nature of the material itself or as a result of conservation treatment.

Education potential. This consideration encompasses the potential of the artifacts to contribute toward public education and/or interpretive programs such as museum displays and hands-on teaching aids. Also included are heritage values, such as the symbolic importance of artifacts or archaeological features to existing cultural groups.

1. *Lack of public educational or interpretive value.* The material's potential for interpreting California's past to a lay audience is small because of the mundane, fragmentary, and/or unrepresentative nature of the artifacts.
2. *Lack of heritage values.* The archaeological materials do not contain symbolic importance for any existing cultural group.

Using the above criteria, some artifact analysis and discard procedures will occur in the field. Some construction materials, for example, may be identified, counted, and weighed, but not returned to the laboratory for further processing. Other examples include non-cultural items, amorphous metal lumps, non-diagnostic tin can parts, and artifact fragments smaller than a quarter. All in-field discard policies will be determined in consultation with the City of Oakland and the project sponsor. Recovered artifacts from features or contexts determined to be non-significant will also be discarded in the field. Whenever possible, discarded materials will be returned to the feature or context from which they were recovered, or buried on-site nearby. Some artifacts from non-significant features or contexts deemed to have educational value might be collected. This may include artifacts such as whole bottles or ceramics, distinctive fragments from ceramic types, and artifacts that are easily identifiable with the historic past, such as children's toys or personal items such as jewelry. Materials returned to the lab that are subsequently deemed non-significant for a failure to meet research design criteria will be discarded. Some collected materials will be cataloged, recovering all information, and discarded in the laboratory. Such items will be noted in the overall site catalog.

CURATION OF MATERIALS

All recovered artifacts are considered the property of the landowner. Upon completion of laboratory analysis and production of the final report, a protocol for the long-term curation of recovered remains will be arranged in consultation with the project sponsors, the archaeological research team, and the City of Oakland.

All materials for curation will be placed in archival quality, long-term storage packing materials, including acid-free boxes, inert polyethylene plastic bags, and acid-free paper labels. Materials that meet the above criteria for discard will be disposed of prior to curation of the collection. In general, cultural materials that are considered appropriate for curation are those that possess the ability to address relevant research themes, such

as temporally and functionally diagnostic artifacts, samples of materials that possess a high degree of integrity (such as a diverse and informative faunal assemblage), and other functionally diagnostic collections that may not be individually temporally or functionally diagnostic (for example, such as collections of ceramic tableware that together provide information on consumer practices and daily practices related to the preparation and consumption of food).

The San Francisco Bay Area currently suffers from a shortage of acceptable curation facilities, due to the majority of the museums in the area are currently not accepting new collections, or severely limiting the types of collections that they accept. An additional problem is that some curation facilities located in the San Francisco Bay region do not store their collections here. In selecting an appropriate curation facility, therefore, it is recommended that all efforts be made to find a local repository for significant cultural materials who will agree to curate the artifacts within the general San Francisco Bay area, and who will not de-accession and discard the materials subsequent to their delivery to that facility. In addition, any curation facility that does not allow full and unrestricted access to researchers who want to research these collections will not be considered an appropriate facility. Archeo-Tec is fully equipped to provide short-term storage and unlimited, free access to collections for any interested researchers of all recovered materials until suitable curation arrangements can be made that satisfy the above requirements.

Some local curation facilities that were contacted to inquire about their ability to accept significant cultural materials from area archaeological sites include the institutions listed below.

The Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology (Hearst Museum), University of California, Berkeley

With respect to historic archaeological collections, the Hearst Museum only accepts collections that complement their current collections. In general, the museum accepts prehistoric collections, however new collections are accepted only on a case-by-case basis, subject to review by a committee of directors and curators, and final review by the museum director. The review process can be lengthy. Factors that are considered are available space, appropriateness of the proposed collection to their existing collections, and condition of the proposed collection. Collections to be curated with the Hearst Museum must be conserved prior to delivery, numbered according to the Hearst Museum inventory system and accompanied by all relevant documentation, including copies of the final archaeological resources report and artifact catalogs. The conservation and numbering requirements would be a cost to the project sponsor, in addition to the fees charged by the Hearst Museum for storage of the collection. Research access to museum collections is restricted by appointment only. Due to the small staff size of the museum its collections may not always be accessed for research in a timely manner. The charge for research access at the Hearst Museum is \$90/hr.

The Hearst Museum does meet all applicable state and federal standards for an archaeological curation facility. The museum does not de-accession collections.

The San Francisco Maritime Museum (Maritime Museum)

The Maritime Museum's collections focus on Pacific Coast Maritime History, as well as the history of industries and other types of land uses located on National Park Service Lands. The Maritime Museum typically only accepts materials that fit the scope of their already-established collections. The Maritime Museum considers accession of collections on a case-by-case basis through a process of committee review. The Maritime Museum is not permitted, by National Park Service policy, to de-accession their collections. The Maritime Museum has a collections facility in San Francisco, San Bruno and Alameda. The Maritime Museum meets federal and state standards for curation facilities. Any collections that the Maritime Museum agrees to curate would need to be submitted already conserved, or with funding to conserve and inventory the artifacts according to their inventory system.

The Oakland Museum

This facility's archaeological collections accession policies are unknown.

Adan E. Treganza Anthropology Museum, San Francisco State University

The Adan E. Treganza Anthropology Museum is currently not accepting new accessions due to lack of space. The museum collections are housed in San Francisco and in Tiburon. The museum currently does not meet federal or state standards as a curation facility.

Archaeological Collections Facility (ASC), Sonoma State University

The ASC is currently not accepting new accessions due to lack of space. The ASC is located at Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

11. BURIAL TREATMENT AND PROCEDURES

The following procedures will be followed in the unlikely event that human remains and associated cemetery/grave items are encountered. Associated cemetery/grave items are any items (e.g. clothing, funerary gifts, etc.) that are buried with the individual, as well as any cemetery furniture, architecture, fencing or other features associated with the cemetery itself. This definition applies to both prehistoric and historic period cemeteries.

1. The County Coroner will be contacted for identification of human remains. The Coroner has two working days to examine the remains after being notified. If the remains are Native American, the Coroner has 24 hours to notify the Native American Heritage Commission.
2. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) will be contacted and a Most Likely Descendant will be contacted by the NAHC.
3. The Most Likely Descendant has 24 hours to make recommendations to the owner, or representative, for the treatment or disposition, with proper dignity, of the remains and grave goods.
4. In conjunction with the Native American representatives, project sponsors, and the City of Oakland, the proper treatment and disposition of the remains will be negotiated and arranged. Once proper consultation has occurred, a procedure that may include the preservation, excavation, analysis, curation of artifacts and/or reburial of those remains and associated artifacts will be formulated and implemented. If the remains are not Native American, the Coroner will consult with the archaeological research team, the City of Oakland, and the project sponsors to develop a procedure for the proper study, documentation, and ultimate disposition of the remains.

12. QUALIFICATIONS AND INVESTIGATION STANDARDS

Archeo-Tec Inc. is a cultural resources management consulting firm based in Oakland, California. Founded in 1976, the company has grown into one of the most experienced and professionally capable firms of its kind in Northern California. Archeo-Tec has extensive expertise in the evaluation of both prehistoric and historic period cultural resources throughout California, with an emphasis on the northern half of the state. To date, Archeo-Tec has successfully completed more than 500 major projects in both urban and rural settings. This work had entailed field investigations, laboratory analysis, detailed library research, significance assessments and the preparation of complex reports and publications. Many of these projects required Archeo-Tec to conduct its work as part of a large research team, interfacing its activities with specialists from a wide variety of diverse disciplines, each with its own particular interests, schedules and goals.

Archeo-Tec, which operates under the direction of Dr. Allen G. Pastron, has a dedicated and experienced full time staff of more than a dozen archaeologists. In addition, the firm is associated with a variety of specialists in disciplines allied to archaeology who provided timely and needed expertise on a consulting basis.

Archeo-Tec has demonstrated capacity to successfully complete large, complex cultural resources research projects on time, and on budget. This is of particular importance when one considers that the majority of Archeo-Tec's projects have been conducted in association with a wide variety of large scale construction projects, such as highways, high-rise office buildings, residential tracts, flood control channels and tunnels. Because of this type of experience, Archeo-Tec is sensitive to the needs of large-scale construction projects and has developed the tools needed to work compatibly as part of a larger team. For more information about Dr. Pastron's qualifications and written works, please see Archeo-Tec's website at www.archeo-tec.com.

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APPENDIX A – CENSUS AND SANBORN BY PARCEL

US CENSUS AND SANBORN MAPS

Figures showing the 1889, 1902, 1912 and 1951 Sanborn Insurance Company maps can be found at the end of Section 6. Descriptions of these maps by address follow below, along with demographic information from the 1880 (Sup. Dist. 2, Enumeration Dist. 9, Ward 3) and 1900 (Sup. Dist. 1, Enumeration Dist. 355, Ward 3) U.S. Censuses.

Parcels 1 and 3 are currently bounded by 20th Street in the north, William Street on the south, San Pablo Avenue in the west, and Telegraph Avenue in the east. Parcel 2, directly south of Parcel 1, is currently bounded by William Street in the north, 19th Street in the south, and San Pablo Avenue in the west. The eastern boundary of Parcel 2 is a “proposed new street” within the block. The neighborhood park area is east of Parcel 2, across the new street and bounded by William Street on the north and 19th Street on the South.

The 1951, 1912 and 1902 Sanborn maps depict this same distribution of street names. However, the earliest Sanborn, dating to 1889, shows the northern boundary of Parcels 1 and 3 as Delger Street or 20th Street. The street separating Parcels 1 and Parcel 2 is called 19th or William Street in 1889 (William Street in later maps). The street forming the southern boundary of Parcel 2 in 1889 is called Polk or Frederick Street (19th Street in later maps).

In the 1880 census, addresses on the northern boundary of Parcels 3 are listed on 20th Street, and as on 20th/Delger Street in the 1900 census. No addresses were found in the 1880 census for residences along the northern aspect of Parcel 1, and limited addresses were found for the southern boundary of Parcel 1 and 3 in the 1880 census on William Street. The 1878, 1880, 1883 and 1893 Block Books were also consulted in attempt to identify residents for these areas. Block book information is listed when it allowed the identification of residents within the project area or it aided in establishing the length of their occupation within the project area. No addresses in the 1880 or 1900 census were identified as correlating with the northern boundary of Parcel 2. The 1880 census lists addresses along the southern boundary of Parcel 2 as on 19th Street, while the 1900 census designates these addresses as on Frederick Street.

The use of street names fluctuates between time periods and documents, which complicates our discussion of changes through time in the project area. Census records of the period do not always correlate precisely with street names and address locations indicated on Sanborn maps of the period. For example, the 1889 Sanborn depicts the Frederick Delger estate as at 524 Frederick Street, but it is listed in the 1880 census at 524 19th Street. The estate is then shown on the 1902 Sanborn as at 524 19th Street, but is listed in the 1900 census as at 524 Frederick Street.

Parcel 1—William Street

544 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 544 William Street

Building Description: One-story dwelling with basement and front and back porches.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 562 William Street

Building Description: Same dwelling.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 562 William Street

Building Description: Same building labeled as seven apartments.

1880 US Census

No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Gilmore, John	head of household	W	M	44	Indiana	Ireland	Ireland	salesman-dry goods
Gilmore, Mary M.	wife	W	F	35	California	Ireland	Ireland	no answer
Gilmore, Alice	daughter	W	F	7	Indiana	California	California	at school
McGann, Annie	sister in law	W	F	?	California	Ireland	Ireland	stenographer

546 William Street**1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map**

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 546 William Street

Building Description: 1-story dwelling with basement and back porch.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 566 William Street

Building Description: Building appears unchanged.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 566 William Street

Building Description: Building appears unchanged; now labeled as "Rms." (Rooms).

1880 US Census

No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Breslin, Vincent	head of household	W	M	53	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	soda manufacturer
Breslin, Francis	wife	W	F	42	California	Ireland	Ireland	no answer
Breslin, Annie	daughter	W	F	23	California	Ireland	California	no answer
Breslin, Mary G.	daughter	W	F	20	California	Ireland	California	clerk-(illegible)

548 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 548 William Street

Building Description: 1 -story dwelling with basement and back porch.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 570 William Street

Building Description: Appears largely unchanged

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 570 William Street

Building Description: Appears largely unchanged

1880 US Census

No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

No census information found

550 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 550/574 William Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling with basement and front and back porches.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 574 William Street

Building Description: Building appears unchanged.

1880 US Census

No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1902 Sanborn.

554 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 554 William Street

Building Description: One-story dwelling with basement, porch and round bay window or turret.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 580 William Street

Building Description: Building appears largely unchanged; basement now indicated.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Orne, Richard	head of household	W	M	39	California	Ireland	Ireland	clerk (illegible)
Orne, J.	wife	W	F	29	California	Ireland	Ireland	no answer
Orne, Gertrude	daughter	W	F	7	California	California	California	at school
Orne, Bernadette	daughter	W	F	5	California	California	California	at school

556 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 556 William Street

Building Description: One-story dwelling with basement and front and back porches.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 582 William Street

Building Description: No apparent changes

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 582 William Street

Building Description: Three one-story structures, store fronting on William, two structures labeled "A." Back structures might be associated with the auto shop next store.

1880 US Census

No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

No census information found

562-564 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 562-564 William Street
 Building Description: Two-story flats.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 590-592 William Street
 Building Description: Same two-story flats with small one-story outbuilding along the rear property line.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 590-592 William Street
 Building Description: Appears largely unchanged.

1880 US Census

No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

562 William Street

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Diehl, Lizzie	head of household	W	F	45	Germany	Germany	Germany	no answer
Han(?), Katie H.	daughter	W	F	24	California	Germany	Germany	no answer
Han(?), Henry	sister in law	W	F	32	Germany	Germany	Germany	(illegible)
Han(?), Julius	grandchild	W	M	2	California	Germany	California	no answer
Han(?), Lena	grandchild	W	F	4	California	Germany	California	no answer
Diehl, Otto	son	W	M	18	California	Germany	Germany	apprentice (illegible)
Johnson, Lizzie	daughter	W	F	37	New York	Massachusetts	New York	no answer

No census information found for 564 William Street.

566-568 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map
 Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 566-568 William Street
 Building Description: Two-story flats with basement.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 596-598 William Street
 Building Description: Same building with a two-story porch or addition on the back.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 596-598 William Street
 Building Description: Appears largely unchanged.

1880 US Census

No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

568 William Street

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Lindeman, Ferd(?)	head of household	W	M	?	New York	Germany	Germany	piano tuner
Lindeman, Evangeline	daughter	W	F	18	Kentucky	New York	England	no answer
Lindeman, Arthur	Son	W	M	16	Kentucky	New York	England	at school
Lindeman, Isabel	daughter	W	F	13	Kentucky	New York	England	at school

No census information found for 566 William Street.

570-572 William Street (on 1902 Sanborn; 602-604 on 1889 Sanborn)

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 570-572 William Street

Building Description: Two-story flats with basement

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 602-604 William Street

Building Description: Same as previous map

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 602-604 William Street

Building Description: Same as previous map; labeled "2F and R'ms."

1880 US Census

No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

570 William Street

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Parrott, Harry	head of household	W	M	24	California	England	Massachusetts	(illegible)
Parrott, Elisabeth	wife	W	F	19	California	California	Massachusetts	no answer

572 William Street

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
G(?)finger, E (?)	head of household	W	M	40	Missouri	Germany	?	?
G(?)finger, Mary	wife	W	F	36	Nebraska	Ireland	Ireland	no answer

G(?)finger, Aileen	daughter	W	F	10	Nebraska	Missouri	Nebraska	at school
Crowley, Jeremiah	brother in law	W	M	38	California	Ireland	Ireland	salesman (dry goods)
Crowley, Elizabeth	sister in law	W	F	31	Nebraska	Ireland	Ireland	no answer
Allen, Sarah	sister in law	W	F	34	Nebraska	Ireland	Ireland	saleswoman (dry goods)

570 William Street (574 on 1902 Sanborn)

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 570 William

Building Description: Two-story small dwelling with two one-story rear additions/porches and two one-story outbuildings along rear property line.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 574 William Street

Building Description: No apparent changes from previous map

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 608 William Street

Building Description: No apparent changes from previous map

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 608 William Street

Building Description: No apparent changes from previous map

1878 Block Book

B. F. Schunhoff

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Schunhoff, (illegible)	head of household	W	M	55	Missouri	Germany	Germany	Druggist
Schunhoff, Mary E.	wife	W	F	40	California	Germany	Germany	no answer
Schunhoff, Albert	son	W	M	22	California	Missouri	California	salesman (grocery)
Schunhoff, Mabel	daughter	W	F	18	California	Missouri	California	bookkeeper

572 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 572 19th Street (changed to William)

Building Description: Small one-story dwelling.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 576 William Street

Building Description: Small two-story dwelling with addition at rear and outbuilding along rear property line.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 610-612 William Street

Building Description: Same building appears largely unchanged.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 610-612 William Street

Building Description: Same building appears largely unchanged.

1880 Block Book

Emma Kaiser

1880 US Census

No census information found.

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Kaiser, M(?)	head of household	W	M	64	Germany	Germany	Germany	cement worker
Kaiser, Emma	wife	W	F	50	Germany	Germany	Germany	no answer
Goodman, George	lodger	W	M	64	Germany	Germany	Germany	(illegible)
Moore, Charles	head of household	W	M	35	Illinois	Unknown	Unknown	cement worker
Moore, Emma	wife	W	F	26	California	Illinois	California	no answer
Moore, George	son	W	M	4	California	Illinois	California	no answer
Moore, Charles	son	W	M	1	California	Illinois	California	no answer

Parcel 1—San Pablo Avenue

552-556 San Pablo Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 552-556 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: A coal and wood yard with a tiny two-story office on the corner of San Pablo Ave and William Street.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1950-1952 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: A one-story building marked "Fuel and Feed". Same building as adjacent address (1954-1956).

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1950 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Part of a large, two-story steel-framed store that wraps around the corner of San Pablo Ave and William Street.

1878 Block Book

Edmond Hogan

1880 US Census

No census information found; no dwellings appear on Sanborn maps.

1900 US Census

No census information found; no dwellings appear on Sanborn maps.

558 San Pablo Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 558 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: A 1 and 2 story building marked "Baled Hay". Small stable at the back corner of the lot.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 954-1956 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: A one-story building marked "Fuel and Feed". Same building as adjacent address marked 552, 1950-1952.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1950 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Part of a large, two-story steel-framed store that wraps around the corner of San Pablo Ave and William Street.

1880 US Census

No census information found; no dwellings appear on Sanborn maps.

1900 US Census

No census information found; no dwellings appear on Sanborn maps.

1478 San Pablo Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1478 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: 1 1/2-story Blacksmith and Carriage shop. One-story stable at back of lot.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 560-562 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Two-story "Hand Laundry" with one-story building along the back, and a smaller stable and larger one-story building along the rear property line.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1960-1964 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Two two-story stores with a one-story building along the back of both stores.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1960-1964 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: A two-story store the same size of both one-story stores on the 1912 map. The same one-story building runs along the back of both.

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Etcheber, Charles	head of household	W	M	25	France	France	France	Proprietor-Laundry
Tailleur, Josephine	employee	W	F	21	France	France	France	Laundress
Anderson, Mary	employee	W	F	41	Finland	Finland	Finland	Laundress
Etcheber, John Pierre	partner	W	M	36	France	France	France	Partner-Laundry
Etcheber, Jeanne	employee	W	F	36	France	France	France	no answer
Etcheber, Charles	nephew	W	M	2	California	France	France	no answer
Sarra"t", Joseph	employee	W	M	17	France	France	France	Washer-Laundry

558 San Pablo Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 558 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: A narrow two-story building indicated as a drive or passage way.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1958 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: One-story restaurant. Appears same narrow shape as previous building, which was either modified or rebuilt.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1958 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: One-story restaurant.

1880 US Census

No census information found; no dwellings appear on Sanborn maps.

1900 US Census

No census information found; no dwellings appear on Sanborn maps.

1966 San Pablo Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map
 Building Description: Vacant lot

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1966 San Pablo Avenue
 Building Description: Two-story Chinese garment factory with a one-story outbuilding along the rear property line.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1966 San Pablo Avenue
 Building Description: Two-story store

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

No census information found

1482-1484 San Pablo Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1482-1484 San Pablo Avenue
 Building Description: A two-story dwelling.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 568-570 San Pablo Avenue
 Building Description: A two story "hand laundry".

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1970-1972 San Pablo Avenue
 Building Description: A two-story store. Building appears largely unchanged.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1970-1972 San Pablo Avenue
 Building Description: A two-story plumbers' shop. Building appears largely unchanged.

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

568 San Pablo Ave

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Muller, Jonas	head of household	W	M	75	France	France	France	Tailor

570 San Pablo Ave

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Moret, Adele	head of household	W	F	41	California	France	France	Laundress

1486-1492 San Pablo Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1486-1492 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Both 1486-1488 and 1490-1492 San Pablo Ave. are housed within a two-story building with separate stores on the ground floor and "Furnished Rooms" on the second floor. Two connected two-story structures lie along the back of each building.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 572-578 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Appears largely unchanged

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1972-1980 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Appears largely unchanged

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1988 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Previous building gone. Small one-story building in its place, possibly marked "lunch".

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

572 San Pablo Avenue

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Gates, "Nathan"	head of household	W	M	69	NY	NY	NY	Proprietor-Bakery
Gates, Avilla	wife	W	F	56	Penn.	Penn.	Penn.	no answer

574 San Pablo Avenue

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
MacArthur, "Ja.."	head of household	W	M	50	Canada(Eng)	Canada(Eng)	Canada (Eng)	Book Keeper
MacArthur, Margaret L.	wife	W	F	43	Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky	illegible
MacArthur, Mary	daughter	W	F	21	California	Canada(Eng)	Kentucky	no answer
MacArthur, Charles	son	W	M	18	California	Canada(Eng)	Kentucky	U.S. Marine
MacArthur, Bessie	daughter	W	F	12	California	Canada(Eng)	Kentucky	at school
Duncan, Lucinda	lodger	W	F	40	Iowa	Ohio	Missouri	no answer
Duncan, Eulalia	lodger	W	F	18	California	California	Iowa	no answer

576 San Pablo Avenue

Name	Relationship	Race	Sex	Age	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace	Occupation
Herz(y?)er, George	head of household	W	M	37	Connecticut	Germany	Germany	Druggist
Herz(y?)er, Emma J.	wife	W	F	32	Oregon	NY	Missouri	no answer

1494 San Pablo Avenue**1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map**

Street address: 1494 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: A two-story drugstore encompassing the sharply angled corner of San Pablo and 20th Street.**1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map**

Street address: 580 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Same 2-story drugstore.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1982 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Same 2-story drugstore.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1988 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Drugstore building gone. Building possibly marked "lunch" at 1988 San Pablo extends into parcel.

1880 US Census

No census information found; no dwellings appear on Sanborn maps.

1900 US Census

No census information found; no dwellings appear on Sanborn maps.

Parcel 1—20th Street**579 20th Street****1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map**Street address: 579 20th Street

Building Description: One-story dwelling with back porch.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company MapStreet address: 579 20th Street

Building Description: Similar building labeled "Flats".

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company MapStreet address: 633 20th Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling, similar to 1902-era structure, with an outbuilding at rear of property.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant, except for several small outbuildings at rear of property.

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Bowie, Mar-(?)	head	W	M	46	California	England	New York	no answer
Bowie, Arthur A.	son	W	M	22	California	Scotland	California	clothes-marker (laundry?)
Bowie, Lilian M.	daughter	W	F	21	California	Scotland	California	no answer
Bowie, Amy L. (?)	daughter	W	F	19	California	Scotland	California	telephone operator
Davis, Albert	head	W	M	33	California	Kentucky	Indiana	sign painter
Davis, Mamie	wife	W	F	32	off-sea	New York	Australia	no answer

575-577 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 579 20th Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling with back porch.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 575-577 20th Street

Building Description: Similar building labeled "Flats".

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 627-629 20th Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling, similar to 1902-era structure, with an outbuilding at rear of property.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 623

Building Description: Small one-story restaurant.

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

575 20th Street

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Fitz, John S.	head	W	M	67	Maine	Ireland	Massachusetts	no answer
Fitz, Mariah M.	wife	W	F	60	Maine	New Hampshire	Maine	no answer
Fitz, Ellen.	daughter	W	F	34	Maine	Maine	Maine	no answer

577 20th Street

Name	Relationship	Race	Sex	Age	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace	Occupation
Tobin, Ignatius	head of household	W	M	32	California	Ireland	Ireland	Assistant Undertaker
Tobin, Mary E.	Wife	W	F	30	California	Ireland	Ireland	no answer

573 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 573 20th Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling with back porch.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 573 20th Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged).

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 633 20th Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

Name	Relationship	Race	Sex	Age	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace	Occupation
Rucker, Joshua	head of household	W	M	35	Kentucky	Virginia	Kentucky	Ag't Cracker Co.
Rucker, Dora	wife	W	F	29	Iowa	Ohio	Iowa	no answer
Rucker, Arthur	son	W	M	9	California	Kentucky	Iowa	at school
Rucker, Edith	daughter	W	F	7	California	Kentucky	Iowa	at school

569 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 569 20th Street

Building Description: 2 1/2-story dwelling with front porch.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 569 20th Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 617-619 20th Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Gelder, Harry	head of household	W	M	26	Illinois	Holland	England	Cigar manufacturer
Gelder, Helen	wife	W	F	23	California	Louisiana	Massachusetts	no answer
Gelder, Oleita	daughter	W	F	1	California	Illinois	California	no answer
Martin, B.	servant	W	F	18	Washington	England	Massachusetts	servant

565 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 565 20th Street

Building Description: Vacant lot

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 611-615 20th Street

Building Description: Three-story structure labeled "3 FLATS" with basement and porches.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1902 Sanborn.

563 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 563 20th Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling with back porch located on a double lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 563 20th Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling with basement (appears unchanged).

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 609 20th Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling with basement (appears unchanged).

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

No census information found

1893 Block Book

Lydia L. Fairbanks

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Perry, James	head of household	W	M	55	Illinois	Kentucky	Kentucky	"cement finisher"?
Perry, Kate S.	wife	W	F	40	District of Columbia	Germany	Germany	no answer
Perry, Raymond R.	son	W	M	9	California	Illinois	District of Columbia	at school
Fairbanks, Jonas	head of household	W	M	68	Mass.	Mass.	Mass.	Painter
Fairbanks, Irving	son	W	M	26	New Hampshire	Mass.	Mass.	Painter

559 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 559 20th Street

Building Description: 1 1/2-story dwelling with front and back porches

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 559 20th Street

Building Description: 1 1/2-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 601 20th Street

Building Description: 1 1/2-story dwelling with basement. Building larger but similar to 1889 and 1902 structure.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Lafferty, J.	head of household	W	M	53	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	wrapper-dry goods
Lafferty, Ella	wife	W	F	43	England	England	Scotland	no answer
Lafferty, Lola	daughter	W	F	22	NY	Ireland	England	saleslady
Lafferty, Harry	son	W	M	20	California	Ireland	England	express-driver
Lafferty, Hazel	daughter	W	F	12	California	Ireland	England	at school
Lafferty, Alma	daughter	W	F	9	California	Ireland	England	at school
Porter, Anna	sister-in-law	W	F	45	England	England	Scotland	collector

557 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 557 20th Street

Building Description: 1 1/2-story dwelling.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 557 20th Street

Building Description: 1 1/2-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 597 20th Street

Building Description: Building appears largely unchanged. Basement indicated, front porch added.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Palmer, James	head of household	W	M	48	Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky	salesman-clothing
Palmer, Emma J.	wife	W	F	42	Illinois	England	Ohio	no answer
Benson, Lucy A.	mother	W	F	67	Kentucky	Kentucky	Kentucky	no answer

555 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 555 20th Street

Building Description: 1 1/2-story dwelling.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 555 20th Street

Building Description: 1 1/2-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 593 20th Street

Building Description: 1 1/2-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 593 20th Street

Building Description: Auto repair and brake shop.

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Toors (?), Eva	head of household	W	F	42	Wisconsin	NY	Massachusetts	no answer
Toors, Albert	son	W	M	18	California	Germany	Wisconsin	at school
Toors, Frederick	son	W	M	19	California	Germany	Wisconsin	apprentice "?"
Toors, F.	son	W	M	21	California	Germany	Wisconsin	"presser"

553 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 553 20th Street

Building Description: 1 1/2-story dwelling.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 553 20th Street

Building Description: One-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 589 20th Street

Building Description: One-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Maynard, M.	head of household	W	M	41	NY	NY	NY	".....printing co."?
Maynard, Louise	wife	W	F	36	Connecticut	France	France	no answer

Maynard, Anna	mother	W	F	68	NY	Massachusetts	NY	no answer
Maynard, Mariana	sister	W	F	35	NY	NY	NY	stenographer
Maynard, Thomas	brother	W	M	38	NY	NY	NY	Book Keeper

551 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 551 20th Street

Building Description: 1 1/2-story dwelling with porches.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 551 20th Street

Building Description: One-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 585 20th Street

Building Description: One-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 585 20th Street

Building Description: Auto Repair shop, two rooms with a small center room, possibly a bathroom, building constructed of tile and brick.

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Hing, Louis	head	W	M	33	Australia	Germany	Germany	Salesman-furniture
Hing, Camilla	wife	W	F	24	California	France	Germany	no answer
Hing, Lucile	daughter	W	F	2	California	Australia	California	no answer

549 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 549 20th Street

Building Description: 1 1/2-story - story dwelling with porches.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 585 20th Street

Building Description: 1 1/2-story - story dwelling with porches (appears largely unchanged).

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Truesel, Charles	head of household	W	M	49	NY	Germany	Germany	traveling salesman
Truesel, Mary	wife	W	F	42	Wisconsin	Germany	Germany	no answer
Truesel, Charles H.	son	W	M	21	California	NY	Wisconsin	Mining Engineer
Truesel, Edith W.	daughter	W	F	19	California	NY	Wisconsin	no answer
Truesel, May L.	daughter	W	F	15	California	NY	Wisconsin	at school

547 20th Street**1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map**Street address: 547 20th Street

Building Description: 1 1/2-story dwelling with porches.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company MapStreet address: 547 20th Street

Building Description: One-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company MapStreet address: 575 20th Street

Building Description: One-story dwelling (appears largely unchanged), basement indicated.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company MapStreet address: 571 20th Street

Building Description: Tire sales and reception office with concrete floor and four skylights.

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Starratt or Starrass, D.W.	head of household	W	M	39	Maine	Maine	Maine	pump manufacturer
Starrat, Mary J.	wife	W	F	29	California	Ireland	Ireland	no answer
Starrat, Regis C.	son	W	M	10	Washington	Maine	California	at school
Starrat, Wendelin	son	W	M	4	Washington	Maine	California	no answer

Parcel 3—William Street

538 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 538 William Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling. One-story addition to house at 540 William juts into backyard.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 544 William Street

Building Description: Appears largely unchanged; now indicates basement

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 544 William Street

Building Description: Two-story building with five apartments and a basement. Building appears to be same building with additions on back. Along the back property line, a small one-story building marked "RM" with the address 554 1/2 was possibly an additional residence.

1880 US Census

No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Hanson, Th(?)	head of household	W	M	27	California	New York	New York	bookkeeper
Hanson, Charlotte	wife	W	F	25	California	France	Switzerland	no answer
Hanson, Louise	daughter	W	F	2	California	California	California	no answer
Hanson, Thomas	father	W	M	52	New York	Denmark	New York	Watchman
Hanson, Katherine	mother	W	F	52	California	Ireland	Ireland	no answer
Hanson, Ada A.	sister	W	F	25	California	New York	New York	saleslady (dry goods)

536 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 536 William Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 550 William Street

Building Description: Same dwelling, which now indicates a basement.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 550 William Street

Building Description: A one-story factory with a concrete floor.

1880 US Census

No census information found; parcel was vacant on 1889 Sanborn.

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Bacon, G(?)	head of household	W	M	36	Vermont	Unknown	Vermont	R.R. conductor
Bacon, Hester	wife	W	F	38	Mass.	Mass.	Illegible	no answer
Bacon H	daughter	W	F	19	Mass.	Vermont	Mass.	bookkeeper

534 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 534 19th Street (changed to William)

Building Description: Two-story dwelling with small one-story addition along the back.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 534 William Street

Building Description: One-story dwelling with a basement and two small one-story buildings along the back.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 554-556 William Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling marked "2 flats". Small one-story building at the back.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 542 William Street

Building Description: Encompassed by large vacant lot at 542 William Street.

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
(?)ley, Eugene	head of household	W	M	39	Nevada	Virginia	New York	milkman
(?)ley, Lillie	wife	W	F	34	California	Maine	(illegible)	no answer
(?)ley, Dorothy	daughter	W	F	7	California	Nevada	California	at school
(?)ley, Catherine	daughter	W	F	7	California	Nevada	California	no answer
(?)ley, Harriett	daughter	W	F	5	California	Nevada	California	no answer
Olson, Mary	servant	W	F	30	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	servant

530 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 530 19th Street (changed to William)

Building Description: Two-story dwelling with side yards and several porches.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 530 William Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling with side yards and porches. Appears differently shaped than building on 1889 Sanborn.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 542 William Street

Building Description:

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 542 William Street

Building Description: Encompassed by large vacant lot at 542 William Street.

1878 Block Book

Chas H. Smith

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Smith, Charles	head of household	W	M	37	New York	New York	Germany	proprietor- (illegible)
Smith, Jennie	wife	W	F	34	New Jersey	New York	New York	no answer
Smith, Charles H.	son	W	M	10	California	New York	New Jersey	at school
Smith, Percy	son	W	M	9	California	New York	New Jersey	at school
Smith, Olive	daughter	W	F	7	California	New York	New Jersey	at school
Smith, Ralph	son	W	M	0	California	New York	New Jersey	no answer
Smith, Rosina	mother	W	F	71	Germany	Germany	Germany	no answer
Blakeley, Lizzie	servant	W	F	19	California	California	California	servant

524 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 524 19th Street (changed to William)

Building Description: Two-story dwelling on large lot. Front and back porches.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 524 William Street

Building Description: Appears largely unchanged from previous building.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 535 William Street

Building Description: Same/similar two-story building now indicates having a basement. Part of a two-building complex (including 530 William) labeled "Oakland Central Hospital". A small hallway connects the two buildings.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map.

Building Description: Encompassed by large vacant lot at 542 William Street.

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Taylor, J.	head of household	W	M	47	Illinois	Unknown	Ohio	merchant (illegible)
Taylor, Mary	daughter	W	F	37	New Jersey	New York	New York	no answer
Taylor, Howard	son	W	M	13	California	Illinois	New Jersey	at school
Taylor, Irving	son	W	M	11	California	Illinois	New Jersey	at school
Taylor, Robert	son	W	M	3	California	Illinois	New Jersey	no answer
Anderson, Matilda	servant	W	F	18	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	servant

518 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 518 19th Street (changed to William)

Building Description: Two-story dwelling with front and back porches. Appears part of large lot encompassing estate at 1459 Telegraph Avenue.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 518 William Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling; appears largely unchanged from previous map. Lot is now separated from that of 1459 Telegraph.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 530 William Street

Building Description: Same/similar two-story building now indicates having a basement. Part of a two-building complex (including 524 William) labeled "Oakland Central Hospital". A small hallway connects the two buildings.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map.

Building Description: Encompassed by large vacant lot at 542 William Street.

1878 Block Book

Mrs. E. G. Richmond

1880 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>
Richmond, William (ard?) P.	W	M	24	head of household	painter	R.I.	R.I.	R.I.
Richmond, Mary	W	F	22	wife	keeping house	California	Penn.	Ireland
Richmond, Lester	W	M	1	son	at home	California	R.I.	California
Ding	W	M	25	servant	servant	China	China	China
Noris(?), Al	W	M	23	head of household	book maker	Penn.	England	no answer
Noris (?), Lizzie	W	F	42	wife	printer	R.I.	R.I.	R.I.

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Calagan?, Patrick	head of household	W	M	44	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	stockbroker
Calagan?, Alice	wife	W	F	44	California	Ireland	Ireland	no answer
Calagan?, Mary	daughter	W	F	22	California	Ireland	California	no answer
Calagan?, Anthony	son	W	M	22	California	Ireland	California	student
Calagan?, John L.	son	W	M	20	California	Ireland	California	bookkeeper
Calagan?, Carmelita	daughter	W	F	15	California	Ireland	California	at school
Lucas, M.	sister-in-law	W	F	35	California	Ireland	Ireland	no answer

Parcel 3—Telegraph Avenue**1459 Telegraph Avenue****1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map**

Street address: 1459 Telegraph Avenue

Building Description: Two large two-story dwellings on distinct lots, only address given. Difficult to see due to faded map. Larger dwelling has one-story building at the back that connects the house to the rear property line.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street addresses: 355 and 359 Telegraph Avenue

Building Description: Houses are now clearly on distinct lots, but largely unchanged. Several large outbuildings now appear in the backyard near the 359 rear property line.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1955 and 1955 Telegraph Avenue

Building Description: Buildings are still on separate lots, which are both marked 1955 Telegraph Avenue. Both buildings appear largely unchanged.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 500 William Street

Building Description: Parcel is now encompassed by a vacant lot at 500 William Street.

1878 Block Book

F. Delger and Dr. A. Liliencrantz

1880 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>
Wilkencrantz(?), August	W	M	27	head of household	illegible	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
Wilkencrantz, Esa	W	F	23	wife	keeping house	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
Wilkencrantz, Henry Todd	W	M	8	son	at school	Mo.	Sweden	Sweden
Wilkencrantz, Edith	W	F	7	daughter	at school	Mo.	Sweden	Sweden
Wilkencrantz, Guy	W	M	3	son	at home	Cal.	Sweden	Sweden
Anderson, Hattie	W	F	21	sister-in-law	at home	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
Schmidt, C.	W	F	26	servant	servant	Hamburg	Hamburg	Hamburg

1900 US Census

355 Telegraph Avenue

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Van(?), Christina	head of household	W	F	45	Wisconsin	France	Germany	no answer
Ferguson, John	brother in law	W	M	48	Wisconsin	New York	Unknown	blacksmith
Ferguson, Francis	sister	W	F	38	California	France	Germany	no answer
Davis, Kittie	daughter in law	W	F	21	New York	Germany	Germany	saleslady-millinery(?)
Davis, Edwin	grandson	W	M	3	California	New York	New York	no answer
Whitstock, Louisa	housekeeper	W	F	63	Germany	Germany	Germany	housekeeper

359 Telegraph Avenue

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Liliencrantz(?), Augustus	head of household	W	M	52	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	physician
Liliencrantz(?), Eva	wife	W	F	53	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	no answer
Liliencrantz(?), Edith	daughter	W	F	26	Wisconsin	Sweden	Sweden	student
Liliencrantz(?), Guy	son	W	M	22	California	Sweden	Sweden	student-(illegible)
Dock, Ling	servant	CH	M	17	China	China	China	servant

1463 Telegraph Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1463 Telegraph Avenue

Building Description: A two-story dwelling with several small surrounding sheds and a two-story stable along the fence line.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 361-373 Telegraph Avenue

Building Description: A large two-story building housing three separate storefronts. A 1 1/2-story stable and several buildings are pictured at the back of the lot.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1978-1981 Telegraph Avenue

Building Description: Same two-story building partitioned into only two stores. Stable and buildings still at back of lot.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 1961-1971 Telegraph Avenue

Building Description: Previous building gone. In its place, a large one-story building extends to the corner of Telegraph Avenue and William Street with four Telegraph storefronts.

1880 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>R a c e</i>	<i>S e x</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Relation- ship</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>
Pelton, Leroy D.	W	M	46	head of household	dentist	Connecticut	Connecticut	Vermont
Pelton, N.	W	F	26	wife	keeping house	R.I.	R.I.	R.I.
Pelton, Wordsworth	W	M	16	son	at home	Connecticut	Connecticut	R.I.
Hanson, Alice	W	F	7	niece	at school	Connecticut	R.I.	R.I.
Hecher (Techer?), Samuel Gile	W	M	49	border	physician	Massachusetts	Massachusetts	Massachusetts
Hecher, Lucinda Bertha	W	F	41	wife	boarding	R.I.	R.I.	R.I.
Hecher, Myra	W	F	3	daughter	at home	R.I.	R.I.	R.I.

1900 US Census

No census information found

Parcel 3—20th Street

513 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 513 20th Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling several porches.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 513 20th Street

Building Description: Appears largely unchanged.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 513/521 20th Street

Building Description: Same building now has a basement.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1883 Block Book

L. H. Porter

1880 US Census

Name	R a c e	S e x	Age	Relation- ship	Occupation	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace
Lane, C.S.	W	M	41	Head of household	dentist	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	no answer
Lane, Cary	W	F	42	wife	keeping house	Nova Scotia	no answer	no answer
Lane, Frank	W	M	15	son	at school	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
Lane, Gage W.	W	M	14	son	at school	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
Lane, Freddie	W	M	13	son	at school	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia
Lane, McClenna	W	F	12	daughter	at school	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia

1900 US Census

Name	Relationship	Race	Sex	Age	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace	Occupation
Shaw, George	head of household	W	M	44	Maine	Maine	Maine	attorney-at-law
Shaw, Estelle	wife	W	F	39	California	Indiana	Virginia	no answer
Shaw, Porter	son	W	M	16	California	Maine	California	at school
Shaw, G.	son	W	M	14	California	Maine	California	at school

515-517 20th street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 515-517 20th Street

Building Description: A one-story dwelling partitioned into two residences. A one-story stable appears along the rear property line.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 515-517 20th Street

Building Description: Same building now has a basement and a small back porch or shed. Stable now has lot number 515 1/2.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 527-529 20th Street

Building Description: Building appears same as previous map. Now labeled "2 Flats".

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1878 Block Book

John Classen and Gustavus Prost

1883 Block Book

John Classen

1880 US Census

515 20th Street

<i>Name</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>
Classen, John	W	M	39	head of household	hairdresser	Holstein	Holstein	Holstein
Classen, Lena	W	F	24	wife	keeping house	Hanover	Hanover	Hanover
Classen, Amelia	W	F	2	daughter	at home	California	Holstein	Hanover
Classen, J	W	M	1	son	at home	California	Holstein	Hanover

517 20th Street

<i>Name</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>
Trost, Gustavus	W	M	32	head of household	Barber (?)	Wuerttemberg	Wuerttemberg	Wuerttemberg
Trost, (illegible)	W	F	25	wife	keeping house	NY	Bavaria	Bavaria
Trost, M.	W	F	4	daughter	at home	California	Wuerttemberg	NY
Trost, Clara	W	F	3	daughter	at home	California	Wuerttemberg	NY
Trost, H.	W	M	1	son	at home	California	Wuerttemberg	NY

1900 US Census

517 20th Street

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Terry, Elizabeth	head	W	F	43	Massachusetts	Canada (French)	Scotland	nurse
Terry, Grace D.(?)	daughter	W	F	21	California	Michigan	Mass.	telephone operator
Terry, Orrin A.	son	W	M	15	California	Michigan	Mass.	no answer

519 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 519 20th Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling with a back porch.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 519 20th Street

Building Description: Appears largely unchanged.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 535 20th Street

Building Description: Same building, now with basement and one-story outbuilding along the rear property line.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1878 Block Book

J. O. Jones

1880 US Census

Name	Race	Sex	Age	Relationship	Occupation	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace
Wyman, B.H.	W	M	50	head of household	book keeping	Me (?)	Massachusetts	Massachusetts
Wyman, Margaret	W	F	42	wife	keeping house	NY	NY	NY
Hand, Mary	W	F	14	servant	servant	Kansas	no answer	no answer
Wyman, Maud	W	F	18	daughter	at home	California	Me or Mi	NY
Wyman, Benjamin	W	M	16	son	book keeping	California	Me or Mi	NY
Wyman, Ethel	W	F	7	daughter	at home	California	Me or Mi	NY
Brown, Alice	W	F	26	N/A	at home	D.C.	no answer	no answer

1900 US Census

Name	Relationship	Race	Sex	Age	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace	Occupation
Hill, Alexander	head of household	W	M	55	Ohio	Scotland	Unknown	contractor-carpentry
Hill, Frederica C.	wife	W	F	46	Germany	Germany	Germany	no answer
Hill, Frederica .	daughter	W	F	26	Ohio	Ohio	Germany	no answer
Hill, Mildred L.	daughter	W	F	25	Ohio	Ohio	Germany	no answer
Hill, Alma	daughter	W	F	16	Iowa	Ohio	Germany	no answer

521 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 521 20th Street

Building Description: Two-story dwelling with two porches.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 523-527 20th Street

Building Description: Previous building gone. In its place, two buildings: 523 and 527 20th Street. Both buildings are one-story domiciles with attics.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 541-547 20th Street

Building Description: Two similar buildings are pictured. 541-543 (formerly 523-25) is now a 2 1/2-story building (marked "2 Flats") with a basement and a one-story outbuilding at the back corner of the lot. 547 (formerly 527) appears unchanged from the 1902 map (though a basement is now indicated).

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1878 Block Book

W. H. Parkman

1883 Block Book

F. C. Hubbard

1893 Block Books

Sarah Hubbard

1880 US Census

521 20th Street

Name	R	a	S		Relation-	Occupation	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace
	c	e	e	Age	ship				
	e	x							
Campbell, John(?) C.	W	M	44		head of household	farmer	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
Campbell, Elenya (?)	W	F	26		daughter	keeping house	Iowa	Ohio	illegible
Campbell, Lenora	W	F	18		daughter	at school	California	Ireland	Iowa
Campbell, C.H.	W	F	17		daughter	at school	California	Ireland	Iowa
Campbell, John F.	W	M	12		son	at school	California	Ireland	Iowa
Campbell, May	W	F	8		daughter	at school	California	Ireland	Iowa
Campbell, Mable	W	F	6 mos		daughter	at home	California	Ireland	Iowa
Campbell, George H.	W	M	6		son	at school	California	Ireland	Iowa
Grosby, Lane	W	F	58		servant	servant	VA		

1900 US Census

523 20th Street on 1902 Sanborn

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Fortin, (illegible)	head	W	M	34	Canada (French)	Canada (French)	Canada (French)	concrete (?) worker
Fortin, May	wife	W	F	30	California	Connecticut	New Jersey	no answer
Fortin, Adele	daughter	W	F	11	California	Canada (French)	California	at school
Hubbard, Sarah	mother in law	W	F	74(?)	New Jersey	Ohio	New Jersey	no answer

527 20th Street on 1902 Sanborn

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
"Hutshin...", Clinton	head of household	W	M	67	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	Press "?" Co.
Hutshin..., Gertrude	wife	W	F	49	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	no answer
Hutshin...., Helen S.	daughter	W	F	24	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	school teacher
Hutshin...., Reno	son	W	M	23	Kansas	Vermont	Vermont	student
Hutshin..., Alice C.	daughter	W	F	7	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	student
Hutshin..., Gertrude H.	daughter	W	F	15	New Jersey	Vermont	Vermont	student

531 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: A one-story dwelling.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 531 20th Street

Building Description: Same one-story dwelling with an attic and a basement.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 551 20th Street

Building Description: Same one-story dwelling with an addition at the rear.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

No census information found

535 20th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: 1 1/2 story dwelling with basement.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 535 20th Street

Building Description: Same dwelling.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: 557-559 20th Street

Building Description: Same dwelling, now marked "2 Flats".

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
"Hutshin...", Clinton	head of household	W	M	67	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	Press "?" Co.
Hutshin..., Gertrude	wife	W	F	49	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	no answer
Hutshin..., Helen S.	daughter	W	F	24	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	school teacher
Hutshin..., Reno	son	W	M	23	Kansas	Vermont	Vermont	student
Hutshin..., Alice C.	daughter	W	F	7	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	student
Hutshin..., Gertrude H.	daughter	W	F	15	New Jersey	Vermont	Vermont	student
"Hutshin...", Clinton	head of household	W	M	67	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	Press "?" Co.
Hutshin..., Gertrude	wife	W	F	49	Vermont	Vermont	Vermont	no answer

Parcel 2—19th Street/Fredrick Street

584 19th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: Part of large estate at 524 Fredrick/Polk Street

Building Description: Vacant except for shed and an elevated water tank.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: Part of large estate at 524 19th Street (Fredrick Street on 1900 Census)

Building Description: Vacant except for a windmill and an elevated water tank.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: Part of large estate at 524 19th Street

Building Description: Same windmill and water tank.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 584 19th Street

Building Description: Three-story industrial building with W. Ho. All film finishing on 2nd floor.

1880 US Census

This listing at 524 19th/Fredrick applies for this parcel, which is at the back of the lot.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>
Delger, Fredrick	W	M	58	head of household	illegible	Saxony	Saxony
Delger, Ernestine	W	F	49	wife	keeping house	Hesse Darmstadt (H.D.)	H.D.
Delger, Fredrick, E.	W	M	20	son	student of law	California	Saxony
Delger, Lillie	W	F	14	daughter	at school	California	Saxony
Chen, lee (?)	C	M	40	servant	servant	China	China
Moch, William	W	M	15	illegible	servant	Hanover	Hanover
Fuer(?), Julius	W	M	46	gardener	gardener	Switzerland	Switzerland

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Delger, Ernestine	head	W	F	69?	Germany	Germany	Germany	no answer
McAllister, Ellen	housekeeper	W	F	55	Scotland	Scotland	Scotland	housekeeper
James, William	employee	W	M	57	Wales	Wales	Wales	gardener
Trul(?)on, John	employee	W	M	35	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	coachman
Grip, Ellen A.	employee	W	F	30	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	cook

558 19th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 558 Polk/Fredrick Street

Building Description: A two-story dwelling.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 558 19th Street (Fredrick Street on 1900 Census)

Building Description: Same two-story dwelling.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 588 19th Street

Building Description: Same two-story dwelling.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Auto Parking Lot

1880 US Census

532 19th Street (This address is listed immediately after 524 19th Street (the Delger estate) in the 1880 census, and may represent the same house as 558 Polk/Frederick, represented on the 1889 Sanborn)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Occupation</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>
Knight, Elizabeth H.	W	F	46	head of household	keeping house	NY	NY
Knight, Fletcher	W	M	17	Son	at school	California	Connecticut
Knight, Samuel	W	M	16	Son	at school	California	Connecticut
Knight, Robert S.	W	M	13	Son	at school	California	Connecticut
J(F?)oye, Margaut	W	F	30	Servant	servant	Ireland	Ireland

1900 US Census

<i>Name</i>	<i>Relationship</i>	<i>Race</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Age</i>	<i>Birthplace</i>	<i>Father's Birthplace</i>	<i>Mother's Birthplace</i>	<i>Occupation</i>
Porter, William	head	W	M	32	Australia	Ireland	England	doctor of medicine
Porter, Alice	wife	W	F	32	California	California	California	no answer
Porter, Kenneth	son	W	M	8	California	Australia	California	at school
Porter, Dorothea	daughter	W	F	6	California	Australia	California	at school
Porter, Donald	son	W	M	4	California	Australia	California	at school
Porter, James	brother	W	M	21	California	Ireland	England	engineer (steamship)
Shorthouse(?), Carey J	lodger	W	M	21	England	England	England	clerk (grocery)
Martin, Katie	employee	W	F	20	New York	New York	New York	cook

566 19th Street**1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map**

Street Address: 566 Polk/Fredrick Street

Building Description: A two-story dwelling.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company MapStreet Address: 566 19th Street (Fredrick Street on 1900 Census)

Building Description: Same two-story dwelling.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company MapStreet Address: 594 19th Street

Building Description: Same building now marked "2 Flats".

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company MapStreet Address: 594 19th Street

Building Description: Same building (marked "2 Apt's")

1883 Block Book

Victor Fortin

1880 US Census

534 19th Street (This address is listed immediately after 532 19th Street, and is the last house listed on this block in the 1880 census; it most likely represent the same house as 566 Polk/Frederick, represented on the 1889 Sanborn)

Name	Race	Sex	Age	Relation-ship	Occupation	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace
Heurson, Robert	W	M	36	head of household	mining	Prince Edward Island	England	England
Heurson, Charlotte E.	W	F	32	wife	keeping house	Prince Edward Island	Hesse Darmstadt	no answer
Heurson, Robert B.	W	M	7	son	at school	California	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island
Heurson, Selby D,	W	M	5	son	at school	California	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island
Heurson, Caroline	W	F	2	daughter	at home	California	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island
Heurson, Agnes	W	F	1	daughter	at home	California	Prince Edward Island	Prince Edward Island
Anderson, Hiedi(?)	W	F	20	servant	servant	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
Crawford, Mathilda	MU	F	40	servant	servant	Ohio	Ohio	Ohio

1900 US Census

Name	Relationship	Race	Sex	Age	Birthplace	Father's Birthplace	Mother's Birthplace	Occupation
Fortin, Victor	head	W	M	55	Canada (French)	Canada (French)	Canada (French)	brick contractor
Fortin, Mary	daughter	W	F	30	Canada (French)	Canada (French)	Canada (French)	no answer
Fortin, Agnes J.	daughter	W	F	28	California	Canada (French)	Canada (French)	no answer

Parcel 2—San Pablo Avenue**506 San Pablo Avenue****1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map**

Street Address: None indicated on map

Building Description: 1-story Photo Gallery

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 506 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: One-story dwelling with a stable at the back. One portion, labeled "Prints" or "Paints", appears to be on a second story, though the map is difficult to read.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 524-528 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Three three-story stores that extend all the way to the back of the lot.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 1902-1908 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Four three-story stores housed in three buildings, which appear unchanged except for partition of 1906-8.

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

No census information found

530-534 San Pablo Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Two vacant lots.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 530-534 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Three three-story stores.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 1912-1916 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Three three-story stores; 1912 labeled "Garment manufacturing & taxidermist".

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

No census information found

518 San Pablo Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 518 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: A building with several sheds in its backyard, one of which is a stable. Building is filled in with a dark color, probably indicating building material on a color map.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 536-540 San Pablo Avenue

Building Description: Three one-story stores with small backyards. An outbuilding in back of 540.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 1918-1924 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: A one-story pants factory.

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

No census information found

542-544 San Pablo Avenue

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: No street address indicated
Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 542-544 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Two-story "Liquors and Saloon".

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 544 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: Two-story saloon

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 1940 San Pablo Avenue
Building Description: A one-story steel-framed building.

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

No census information found

Parcel 2—William Street

567-569 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: None indicated on map
Building Description: A 1 1/2 story veterinary hospital

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 567-569 William Street
Building Description: A one-story stable next to a larger building, which is marked but illegible.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 601-603 William Street
Building Description: A two-story store with a large (no address) livery stable with a one-story shed and ramp at the rear.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: None indicated on map
Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

No census information found

581 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 581 William Street

Building Description: One-story blacksmith shop with no yard.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

No census information found

1900 US Census

No census information found

567 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: Part of large estate at 524 Fredrick (later 19th) Street

Building Description: Vacant lot

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: Part of large estate at 524 19th Street

Building Description: Small one-story stable

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 567 William Street

Building Description: Small one-story building with longer one-story building at the back of the lot.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

No census information found (see census information for 524 19th/Fredrick Street)

1900 US Census

No census information found

561 William Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: Part of large estate at 524 Fredrick (later 19th) Street

Building Description: Large one-story stable

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: "F" William Street. Part of large estate at 524 19th Street

Building Description: Large two-story stable. On separate lot at the back of the stable, several one-story buildings within the estate lie within the project boundaries.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 561 William Street

Building Description: Two-story stable marked "Private". Same buildings at back.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: None indicated on map

Building Description: Vacant lot

1880 US Census

No census information found (see census information for 524 19th/Fredrick Street)

1900 US Census

No census information found

Neighborhood Park

584 19th Street

1889 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: Part of large estate at 524 Fredrick/Polk Street

Building Description: Large glass greenhouse at southwestern aspect of the space, and "BIRD HO." in northwestern corner. Part of the western wing of the Delger house protrudes into the Park space at its eastern boundary. Various outbuildings are also seen in the vicinity of the aviary and the house.

1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: Part of large estate at 524 19th Street (Fredrick Street on 1900 Census)

Building Description: The greenhouse and aviary appear to have been substantially remodeled, with the greenhouse reduced in size, and both appearing as elongate structures oriented parallel to Frederick St. A "HOT WATER HEATER" is visible between the aviary and greenhouse, and a small square structure is located on the property boundary at Frederick Street.

1912 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: Part of large estate at 524 19th Street

Building Description: No discernible changes from the 1902 Sanborn Insurance Company Map.

1951 Sanborn Insurance Company Map

Street Address: 584 19th Street

Building Description: The western half of the proposed Park area appears vacant, while the eastern half is occupied by a parking lot, a "MAINTENANCE SHOP", a large structure labeled "COLD STGE", and other contiguous, single-story structures of unknown function.

1880 and 1900 US Census

See 524 19th/Fredrick Street above